

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1847.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE SESSION.

SPECULATION is naturally excited by the opening of the first Session of a New Parliament, some time before the usual period of assembling that body, to the course and objects of its future legislation. But, the old guides that served for the "vates" of party in by-gone times, are no longer of any avail. The country has returned a House of Commons, less distinctively marked by old party divisions, than any that has sat for the present century. According to the best analyses, it would seem that fewer landowners have been elected; fewer Naval and Military officers have been chosen; and, by that diminution, it may be taken for granted, that the Aristocracy have lost weight in the Lower House; for the officers of both services, who were generally returned, had political "connections." Fewer Lawyers, too, have found favour in the eyes of the people; for which, heavy Parliamentary fees, extracted from the pockets of shareholders, may perhaps account: individuals presenting themselves for the suffrages of the electors, have been visited with the unpopularity attaching to a class. More members of the existing Government have failed in their re-election, than on any former occasion, when they had other qualities besides position to recommend them. Indeed, the "free and independent" have acted with an unusual amount of the qualities described by those adjectives; in some cases, they shook themselves free of all gratitude for past services,

and acted quite independently of the motives that usually influence a choice. But, as personal reasons were largely mixed up with the Election proceedings of Bath, Edinburgh, and Lambeth, it may be that the political results will be less mischievous than was at first anticipated. The present consequence is that, till the new men become, in some degree, old ones, political calculations are a little deranged.

What the Land, the Aristocracy, and the Professions have lost, has been gained by Trade, Commerce, and our own craft—Journalism. There are more Bankers, more Traders, Merchants, Railway Directors, and Newspaper Editors, in this Parliament, than ever before found entrance there. Men of business are more numerous; practicality predominates; physical and material interests are getting the advantage of theory, that might be right or wrong; and of party, which the family nominees of both sides stuck to, whether wrong or right. The change will not be unproductive of results.

For instance, there is now some chance of a little mercantile coolness and common sense being brought to bear on matters that have, thus far, defied all the efforts of what is called the "wisdom of our Statesmen," which will often turn out on examination to have been something as little like wisdom as can well be imagined.

We cannot, for instance, deny ourselves the pleasure of antici-

pating that Ireland, the "great difficulty" of our greatest men for the last half-century, will now be dealt with by a policy not exclusively one of tradition. The House of Commons, being now beyond the complete control of either of the chiefs of the two great parties, may insist on their both stepping a little out of the old routine. All our Ministries, thus far, have been mostly composed, and always headed, by the representatives of one of the "great families," to whom political power fell almost as an inheritance: the career of Canning is only a passing exception. The Chathams, the Rockinghams, the Grenvilles, the Foxes, the Liverpools; in later days, the Huskissons, the Peels, the Russells, have had all the ruling power of England in their hands; and Ireland has baffled all of them, sinking from bad to worse continually, whoever governed. Ejections—a famine—a subscription in England to support the sufferers—assassinations, agrarian outrages, and robberies of arms—all these have marked the history of Ireland, from the middle of the last century to the present hour. The remedies, like the evils, were equally applied in one unvarying succession. Whig and Tory prescribers had but one drug in their stock—Coercion. The forms in which this was administered were varied almost to infinity: Martial Law—Suspensions of the Habeas Corpus—Whiteboy Acts—Arms Acts—Registry of Arms—every shape popular violence assumed, had a corresponding Coercive Act to meet it. One terror was fought by another; there was compelled



RECEPTION OF THE KING OF SARDINIA AT GENOA.—(SKETCHED BY OUR OWN ARTIST.)—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

peace for a time; the symptoms were repressed, but the disease was as active as ever, having only been driven inward to rage unseen. Never was a policy longer, more perseveringly, more thoroughly tried, than that of Coercion; and, yet, here we are, in the winter of 1847, after a year of worse famine than Ireland ever saw; after an expenditure of ten millions, merely in keeping the people alive; with a New Parliament meeting; a Whig Ministry in office;—and the first thing to be asked for is, a Coercion Bill; and, for all that appears, nothing else worth the name of a measure.

The worst effect of this policy is that it appears to be action, when really it is only preparing the way to act. But all parties, struck with horror at the case the Government can always make out for Coercion, unite in putting whole counties out of the pale of the Constitution; when that is done they separate again and quarrel about what is to be done next.

It is time this continual grinding in the old mill should cease; we must be delivered from the curse of tradition and routine, or we shall perish. And it is because it gives a chance of Ireland being governed for its social and physical welfare, not for the political supremacy of any party, that we are glad to see the new Parliament contains fewer hack politicians, and more men of business. "Sound political principles"—all the constitutional watchword of the hustings, have swayed long enough; they have landed us in a state of things, the like of which is not to be seen elsewhere in Europe. Let us try what a little mercantile talent can do for our neglected and ruinous inheritance. Let the unpolitical party in Parliament insist on a bold, original, and creative policy, pressing it regardless of what it may throw out, or place in. Surely the human intellect is capable of something more than for ever copying and repeating the Coercion Acts of these past fifty years! The Ministry will make a strong plea for "greater powers," and the Home Secretary is unhappily furnished with a list of atrocities that makes opposition to the request impossible; with Murder walking the land at daylight, the natural impulse is to stop it at any risk. But experience has also shown the danger there is in a Government sitting down content with discharging the constable's office, persuaded, indeed, that it has no other to discharge: it is the smallest part of the duty of a ruler in a country so situated as Ireland. England will not and cannot continue fighting a famine with gold, where there is "much land and fertile," and the people to grow corn on it, if a fair share of the fruits of the earth were secured to them—and security.

The new Coercion Act, with greater or less powers than its many predecessors, will doubtless be passed by the new Parliament. The daily accounts from Ireland are too full of horrors for any one effectually to oppose that obvious expedient at which every Government grasps. The declaration of Mr. John O'Connell, that he will "die on the floor of the House," before he will allow it to pass, we do not rate at much; we have heard the same declaration often, and always saw it end in the solitary patriot surviving in good health many years after the law he denounced became part of the Statute Book. A Coercion Bill will pass; but we do urge the independent members of the House to enforce on the Government, of whichever party it may consist, the necessity of doing something more than this—something different. It is impossible that an integral part of the Empire can go on, only at intervals governed by the Constitution; exceptions are dangerous; force is the rough and ready instrument of rulers who want the courage or the originality of thought to strike out a policy adapted to the emergencies. Disorganised, demoralised, as the social state of Ireland is in many districts, we do not believe it is beyond the reach of real, thorough, searching legislation. When transferred to America, the Irish cottier does not shoot the landowner, or his neighbour of his own grade in life. But if in Ireland the old system is continued—of inaction in everything except putting the country out of the pale of the law—then this dreadful, this anomalous social state, will continue to shock every humane and Christian feeling, and be our disgrace in the eyes of the world.

Politicians by birth have had a long trial; let us now try the men of business, whom the tide of public opinion has placed into power. There are among them men who conduct establishments equal in importance to many kingdoms, who are the chiefs of systems of extreme intricacy. There are among them merchants who form a Board-room in Leadenhall-street, rule millions at a distance of thousands of miles with a fair amount of justice, and their sway is more popular and successful than that of our colonial office, the governing of which is one of the prizes of politics. Knowing this energy and talent to exist among us, shall we despair? No; the only thing wanted is determination and courage to strike into a path diverging from the old rule of routine in which our Governments have for ages perseveringly and most unsuccessfully rolled along.

THE KING OF SARDINIA AT GENOA.

This spirited Portrait-Sketch shows one of the several enthusiastic demonstrations in favour of the late popular measures adopted by the King of Sardinia.

Our Artist's letter states that the King arrived at Genoa, from Turin, on the 4th inst. This was soon known throughout the city, and nothing was heard but shouts of "Viva Carlo Alberto Riformatore!" "Viva l'Italia," &c. On reaching the Palace, his Majesty halted, surrounded by his staff of officers: the troops then passed before him, and then came a procession of citizens, shouting "Viva Carlo Alberto," &c. The crowd was very great; it comprised every grade of the people, including a great number of women, veiled; Priests, Monks, and Genoese sailors. The weather was very fine, and quite hot.

On the previous day, the 3rd, there was a magnificent *Fête* at Turin. The Carignan Theatre was the scene of this demonstration. "Long before the time announced for the rising of the curtain, the theatre was metamorphosed into a vast and magnificent assemblage of ladies, of flowers, and of diamonds; the *élite* of the society of Turin was grouped in boxes splendidly lighted, whilst the young men occupying the pit preluded by cries of 'Long live Charles Albert!' the fine singing. The Piedmontese, Genoese, and Savoyard flags floated above a great number of boxes, and the blue rosette was displayed on every breast. The curtain rose at seven o'clock, to an immense cry of 'Long live to the King!' and the orchestra commenced the beautiful overture to 'La Semiramide'; but scarcely was it terminated, when the pit rose *en masse*, and executed the immediate execution of the hymn, which was only to have been sung at the end of the second act. The manager appeared, and announced that the singers, complying with the just impatience of the spectators, would proceed to satisfy them. During the preparations the spectators themselves chanted the cantata of the morning, and repeated it until the curtain rose, and displayed 100 singers. A triple salvo of cheers and three acclamations of 'Long live the King!' saluted this singing army, which was interrupted at each strophe by the cries of frantic joy. The beautiful hymn of the poet T. Guidi, set to music by the *maestro* Gaetano Magazzari, was repeated eight times, and was only interrupted by the ballet, the only part of the programme which could be performed. At one moment, all the ladies, having risen in their boxes, formed with their white scarfs a quadruple chain of union, which, starting from the two extremities, met at the centre; and a thousand voices cried, 'Long live our brethren of Genoa!' 'Long live our brethren of Savoy and of Nice!' 'Long live the children of Charles Albert!' It was really a single family of brethren who *fêted* on that evening the chief of the State, Charles Albert, who had just said they, joined the sceptre of love to that of authority."

On the 3rd, there was at Florence, a similar manifestation in favour of King Charles Albert. An immense crowd congregated before the hotel of the Marquis de Carrega, the Sardinian Minister, crying, "Viva Charles Albert, Pius IX., the independence of Italy, and the Commercial League." M. Carrega presented himself at the balcony, and thanked the people; but, having no Sardinian flag to hoist, he unfurled that of Tuscany amidst deafening cheers.

At Bologna, rejoicings took place on the 4th inst., to celebrate the reforms granted by the King to his subjects.

On the 8th, Nice, which had hitherto been but little excited by political events, caught the enthusiasm. In the evening, when the Governor entered the theatre, all the spectators rose, and unanimously raised a cry of "Long live Charles Albert! Long live Pius IX. Reform for ever!" A hymn in honour of the King, composed by Mademoiselle Lasserno, was chanted on the stage, and received with immense applause.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

A highly important resolution was adopted by the Council-General of Paris on Friday last, by a majority of 25 to 10. It is to the following effect:—"Whereas an experience of 16 years has disclosed serious imperfections in the electoral law of the 19th of April, 1831, and demonstrated the necessity and urgency of modifying several of its enactments, the Council expresses a wish that the Government and the Chambers should attend with solicitude to the revision of that law at the next legislative session."

The French journals publish a Customs league between Sardinia, Tuscany, and the Papal States, and agree in regarding it as the foundation of a political union. One of the objects of the treaty is to maintain and promote the dignity and prosperity of Italy. Even in a commercial sense it is of importance, as it will, if fully carried out, establish a uniform system of trade, and remove many of the existing annoyances to merchants and travellers. The treaty states, that the King of Naples and the Duke of Modena have been requested to join the league, but there is no mention of the Duchess of Parma which is remarkable; for without the co-operation of Modena and Parma there can be no communication between Piedmont and the Papal States and Tuscany.

The French and Belgian Governments have agreed to a reduction of the rate of postage between the two countries. By the new arrangement France is divided into two zones. The first extends only to Amiens, the postage of which, to and from, is fixed at 40 centimes for the smallest weight; the second comprises Paris, Marseilles, and the greater part of France, and the postage is fixed at 70 centimes, being a reduction of only 20 centimes upon the former rate.

Reform dinners, on which so much has been said, are daily becoming more frequent in France. The *National* announces "a grand Reform Banquet" at Montargis, which is to be presided over by certainly one of the senior Reformers of Europe, General Arthur O'Connor, "who is now, we are told, in his 84th year, but lively and eloquent as when a member of the Irish House of Commons more than half a century since."

SUICIDE OF COUNT BRESSON.—The *Siècle* publishes a letter from Naples of the 3rd, which states, that as soon as this melancholy event was known, the Minister of Police went to the embassy and demanded all the papers of the deceased, in order that he might be able to institute an inquiry into the circumstances connected with the murder. The Secretary of Legation replied, that there had been no murder, but a suicide; and that he could not permit the papers of the late Ambassador to be removed on any pretext whatever. The Minister, however, would not place credit in the assertion respecting suicide—M. Bresson having, he said, been too religious a man to commit such an act; and he insisted on having the papers for the purpose of entering upon a judicial investigation. The Secretary of Legation, thinking that the only object of the Minister was to become acquainted with the secret instructions given by M. Guizot to M. Bresson, remained firm, and the Minister was at length compelled to retire without his expected booty.

The *Gazette du Midi* says—"Count Bresson died the victim of the Spanish marriages. He had been the instrument of a policy of mystification towards the King of Naples. He could not support the severe expressions with which he was received; and, seeing his mission defeated, and the future compromised, he did not wish to live any longer." The *Magellan* steam frigate arrived, on the 11th, at Marseilles, from Naples, with the remains of Count Bresson on board. The body of the Count was disembarked in the evening, and placed in a room of the Hotel de l'Orient, arranged as a *chapel ardente*.

M. Muriano, chef de section on the Marseilles to Avignon Railway, was found, on the morning of the 9th inst., murdered in a ravine close to the line. It is supposed that he was first fired on and struck in the face, and then beaten with sticks and stones until dead. Nothing has yet been discovered of the murderers, but it is supposed that revenge was the motive which actuated them.

SPAIN.

The Marquis de Milaflores has been appointed President of the Senate, and the Duke de Gor and the Prince d'Anglona Vice-Presidents of that assembly. The Queen has accepted the resignation of M. Lopez de la Torre Ayllon, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain at Lisbon, and named as his successor General Ros de Olano, former Minister of Commerce and Public Instruction. Her Majesty has conferred on General Cordova the Grand Cross of the Royal and Noble Order of Charles III.

The sudden arrival of General Pavia, and the dismissal of General Concha from the post of Captain-General of Catalonia, had produced a deep sensation in Barcelona.

PORTUGAL.

Advices to the 9th inst. from Lisbon, mention that the Ministerial crisis still continued, though on more than one occasion it appeared to have been terminated by the appointment of a Liberal Cabinet. Financial difficulties are the main impediment, and that obstacle is on the increase, as 15,000 sovereigns were prepared for shipment. A few chiefs of the Liberal party had paid their respects at the Palace.

The Queen had been delivered of a Prince on the 4th inst. Her Majesty had attended the Italian Opera the previous night, and remained till eleven o'clock. The British fleet was anchored off Packet Stairs.

SWITZERLAND.

Hostilities have at last really commenced. According to the latest advices the French Government have received information of the surrender of Fribourg, after a sanguinary conflict, in the evening of the 13th. A suspension of arms for twelve hours had been demanded by the authorities, to afford them time to deliberate. This was granted; and, in the morning of the 14th, a capitulation was concluded between the General-in-Chief of the Federal army and two delegates from the city. At ten o'clock the latter was taken possession of in the name of the Diet.

The *Bâle Gazette* of the 15th gives the following as the conditions of the capitulation of Fribourg:—1. The Government of the Canton of Fribourg formally to renounce its alliance with the Sonderbund. 2. The troops of the Federal Government to occupy the town immediately. 3. The troops to be lodged and fed according to the regulations of the Federal army. 4. The troops of the Government of Fribourg to be disbanded, and the arms of the Landsturm to be deposited in the arsenal. 5. The troops of the Federal Government to occupy all the gates, and to lend assistance to the Government for the maintenance of order. The treaty of capitulation is dated Belfaux, the 14th, and is signed by General Dufour and the Syndic of the Grand Council of Fribourg.

General de Salis-Soglio (the Sonderbund General) has penetrated into Argau, and has taken possession of the important position of Zofingen. Should the civil war assume an appearance threatening the peace of the neighbouring territories, an armed interference will take place on the part of Austria, Prussia, and France. The *Journal des Débats* says—"The invading army numbers exactly 28,000 men, with 100 pieces of cannon. The Fribourg militia do not exceed one quarter of that number, but with the Landwehr and the Landsturm, the force of the Catholic Cantons will amount to 15,000 or 20,000 men. The battle will be most desperate at the advanced posts, and at the redoubts. But supposing those lines to be forced, it remains to be seen whether the battle will continue against the town. A Radical journal asserts that Colonel de Maillardoz, who commands at Fribourg, declared that he could not suffer it to be bombarded. It appears more probable, however, that the men of Fribourg are determined to suffer all the horrors of a siege and of a bombardment. It appears certain that the troops from Zurich have experienced one or two checks on the frontiers of the Sonderbund."

The *Bâle Gazette* of the 10th inst., mentions a report from Berne that the Federal Government had just received from Frankfurt 500,000*l.*, lent to it at 7 per cent. interest. The same journal adds, that the arrest of Count Krusinski at Berne is attributed to his having sent to the *Journal des Débats* articles against the Federal Government.

ITALY.

The news from Italy is rather important. It is confirmed that Cardinal Ferretti had resigned, and a Roman journal states that in the conference between the Pope and the Austrian Ambassador on the 3rd inst., the question of Ferrara was discussed in a conciliatory manner.

The *Diario di Roma* of the 2nd publishes the appointment of Cardinal Altieri as President of Rome and the Comarca; Cardinal Antonelli, President of the Council of State; Cardinal Marini, Legate of the province of Forlì; and Cardinal Bofondi, Legate of the province of Ravenna.

Letters from Naples state that tranquillity had been completely restored in Calabria and Sicily; the Royal troops had re-entered their cantonments, and the extraordinary powers given by the King to General Landi and other military commanders had been withdrawn. The *Bilancia* mentions that England had demanded the dismissal of General Landi, who had opened the despatches of the British Consul at Messina. A brigade of 2000 infantry, 700 cavalry, and 14 pieces of artillery, had arrived in the Abruzzi, where some agitation prevailed. The *Courier* of Leghorn announces that the King of Naples had commuted the capital sentences pronounced against a number of revolvers, and mitigated the penalties of others. Lord Minto had arrived at Rome.

TUSCANY.

We read in the *Patria* of Florence, of the 9th inst.:—"Blood flows at Fivizzano! The Modenese are the aggressors! Pietra Santa has risen up in arms! An express from Fivizzano has just arrived bringing us these tidings. The Modenese arrested, without knowing why, the Serjeant-Major of the Tuscan Carabiniere. The people took his part. The Modenese fired upon the people, killed one, and wounded several. Upon this all the citizens flew to arms, and a skirmish ensued, which was going on at the departure of the courier, who, in passing by Pietra Santa, found that town in arms, and on the point of going to the rescue of their brethren."

The *Patria* adds that, on the 8th inst., the members of the Municipal Council, of Florence, in their state robes, received his Excellency the Sardinian Ambassador, who, having ascended the tribune, read a Royal despatch, expressing the

thanks of Charles Albert to the city of Florence for the demonstration in honour of the reforms which he had conceded. The Municipal Council listened to the document standing; and the Gonfaloniere having made an appropriate answer, the Minister took leave amidst the usual loyal acclamations.

THE GERMAN STATES.

The new Reformation in Germany has taken another step in advance. The Central Committee has issued a manifesto, which is at the same time a programme of the religious tenets of the new sect. The following are the six principal articles:—"1. We cannot suffer the oppression of the present regulations of the Church of the State, and therefore we separate from it. 2. We remain what we are, and what we were—Evangelical Christians. 3. We regard, as heretofore, the Bible as the groundwork of Christianity. 4. Our creed is: I believe in God, in his eternal kingdom proclaimed to the world by Jesus Christ. 5. Our worship remains the same, though with freedom as to its form. 6. Our doctrine is based on the evangelical principles of freedom and love. We are a Christian confession."

MALTA.

The mutinous disturbances which have been already mentioned as occurring on board the *Rodney* and *Superb*, in consequence of the orders prohibiting smoking amongst the sailors, are to be attributed to Admiral Sir W. Parker, commanding in chief. It is said that before an officer can join the *Hibernia*, the flag ship, he must give his word of honour that he will not smoke. Rumour says that the only reason given by Admiral Parker (if admirals ever give reasons) for this order is, that smoking leads to drinking! It is to be hoped that the Admiralty will issue some explicit orders respecting smoking, if it is to be included under the articles of war, that when seamen enter for the future they may understand the pains and penalties under which they serve. When some officers of a French steamer here heard of the occasion of the disturbance, they puffed their cigars, turned up their eyes, shrugged up their shoulders, and exclaimed "*Quel bête de service!*"

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The Royal mail steam-ship the *Cambria* arrived in the Mersey on Monday last. She has brought £70,000 specie on freight.

The *Caledonia* arrived at Halifax on the 3rd, but, in consequence of the fog, did not sail for Boston till the 4th.

The commercial accounts are important, and the exchanges were tending more strongly in our favour.

Five hundred thousand dollars had been exported to France within a fortnight.

The accounts of the cotton crop are very favourable, and seem to justify the expectation of produce amounting to 2,250,000 or 2,300,000 bales.

The latest advices contain innumerable descriptions of the several battles in front of Mexico, and a full list of the killed and wounded. The total return of loss, killed, wounded, and missing, is 1623.

The Mexican loss is said to have been immense. Five Generals, three Colonels, seven Lieutenant-Colonels, and above 100 other officers, with 800 men, had been taken prisoners. The accounts previously received of the execution of deserters are fully confirmed. Fifty are said to have been put to death.

General Quitman had been appointed Governor of Mexico, and had received the contribution of 150,000 dollars levied upon the city. He occupied the palace of the late President. Confidence was rapidly being established; the shops were re-opened, and the markets well supplied.

The Mexican army, numbering less than 3000 men, was slowly wending its way towards Queretaro, under the command of General Herrera. Santa Anna, it was believed, was making his way to the sea-side, for the purpose of embarking to a foreign country. Other accounts describe him as making another stand at Puebla.

According to the *New York Herald* there was no prospect of peace. In a Cabinet Council held at Washington on the 23rd, it is said that Mr. Walker "goes for all of Mexico—Mr. Buchanan for a part." It was expected that Mr. Polk would submit the subject to Congress.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

Nov. 17.

Rumour is busy with conjectures as to the successor of Dr. Hampden, in the Regius Professorship of Divinity. Amongst the names mentioned are Dr. Jeune, Master of Pembroke College; Mr. Jacobson, Public Orator and Vice-Principal of Magdalen Hall, a third edition of whose work, the "*Patres Apostolici*," has just issued from the University Press; and Mr. Stanley, of University College, a son of the Bishop of Oxford. The names of Mr. Garbett, Professor of Poetry, and of Mr. Cureton, of the British Museum, have also been mentioned.

CAMBRIDGE.

Nov. 17.

The following important notice has just been issued:—"SIDNEY COLLEGE, LODGE, Nov. 17.—The Vice-Chancellor gives notice that there will be a Congregation on Friday next, the 19th inst., at eleven o'clock, when a Grace will be offered to the Senate for presenting to the House of Commons a petition, of which the following is a draught:—"That your petitioners, in common, as they believe, with the majority of their fellow-subjects, regard with the greatest reverence and affection that part of the Constitution of these realms which assumes all the Members of your hon. House to be Christians, and, as such, to form a representative body of a Christian nation. That, in accordance with this principle, every Member of your hon. House is by law required, before he takes his seat, to make profession of his Christian faith. That your petitioners are apprehensive that immediate attempts will be made to effect a change in this part of the Constitution. That your petitioners look with alarm and consternation at the prospect of such a change; and are persuaded that it would be attended with a great shock to the religious feelings of the country, and with serious danger to the national Christian institutions. Your petitioners, therefore, humbly and earnestly pray that no such change may receive the sanction of your hon. House."

ELECTION OF LORD RECTOR OF GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.—Lord John Russell has been defeated, after a keen struggle, by Mr. Mure, of Caldwell, M.P. for Renfrewshire. The defeat is the more marked, as it has been almost the universal custom to re-elect, for a second year, at least, the Lord Rector of the year immediately preceding. Lord John was elected in 1846, when he was unsuccessfully opposed by Mr. Wordsworth. The votes are polled by nations, and out of the four which compose the University elective body, viz.:—Loudounians, Glotians, Transforthians, and Rothseians, there were three in favour of Mr. Mure; the respective majorities in all except the first-named, being 11, 11 and 19; and the aggregate of votes:—Mure, 240; Russell, 225. Mr. Mure has, therefore, been elected by a majority of nations as well as separate votes.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—The Lord Bishop of London has collated the Rev. Thomas Robinson, D.D., Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, and Master of the Temple (formerly Archdeacon of Madras), to the prebendal stall of Mora, in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, the appointment having been rendered vacant by the death of the Venerable Joseph Holden Pott, M.A., late Archdeacon of Middlesex.

The Rectory of Clapham, Surrey (diocese of Winchester), vacant by the death of the Venerable Archdeacon Dealtry, D.D., has been conferred on the Rev. T. B. Bowyer, M.A.; patron, W. B. Atkins, Esq.

HISTORIC TREASURES.—Some valuable inedited and hitherto unknown letters of Queen Elizabeth to James VI. of Scotland—written between the years 1581 and 1594, and relative to the Armada, Babington's Conspiracy, the trial of Mary Queen of Scots, and other public events—have lately been placed at the disposal of the Camden Society for the purpose of publication, and will be put to press immediately.

FORGERIES of the 250*l.* notes of the Bank of Lyons have been made, but so clumsily that they may be easily detected. They are printed on a sheet of white paper, on which a greasy substance has been passed to make the paper transparent and of a greenish yellow colour. The words "Deux Cent Cinquante Francs," and "Bank de Lyon," disappear when the note is held up to the light. Again, in the genuine notes, it is as easy to read on the back as on the front, whilst on the forgeries it is not so; and, finally, the paper of the forgeries is soft and yielding.

THE MODERN JESUITS.—The General of the Jesuits at Rome has addressed a long letter to the editor of the *Courrier Français*, in consequence of some remarks which have appeared in that journal; explaining what is the real position of the modern Jesuits with respect to all the Governments under which they happen to live. He says:—"Like the Church, the Society of Jesus has neither antipathy nor predilection for the political constitutions of different States. Its members accept with sincerity the form of government under which Providence has placed them, whether it be a power which as a friend encourages them, or one which limits itself to respecting in them the rights which it recognises in other citizens. If the political institutions of the country which they inhabit are defective, they endure those defects; should they be improved, they applaud the ameliorations; should new rights be proclaimed by them for the people, they claim for themselves the benefit of those rights; should the paths of liberty be enlarged they profit by them to give more extension to works of beneficence and zeal. Everywhere they bend to the level of the laws; they respect public powers; they adopt the sentiments of good and loyal citizens. It is thus, because, Sir, in the eyes of the Jesuits there is an interest that rises superior to every other—the well-being of man in a better and more desirable life."

CONVERSION OF A JEW TO CATHOLICISM.—On Saturday last a remarkable conversion took place at St. Mary's College, Oscott, near Birmingham, viz.—the public renunciation of the Jewish religion by Mr. Benjamin Marcus, and his profession of the Roman faith. Mr. Marcus is a native of Russian Poland, author of the new work entitled "*Mykur Hayem*," printed at the University Press, Trinity College, Dublin. He is also the author of many other works, and well versed in Hebrew, Chaldean, and Rabbinical erudition. He has, for some years past, been lecturing against Christianity, and in a particular manner against the Protestant version of the Bible. A few days ago he received an introduction to the Rev. J. B. Morris, late under professor of Hebrew at Oxford, and a convert to the Roman Catholic Church, a gentleman intimately acquainted with Jewish modes of thought and reasoning. Discussions took place between these two gentlemen upon the great questions at issue between them, which eventually terminated in the expression, on the part of Mr. Marcus, of a thorough conviction of what he termed the truths of Christianity, and a desire to be admitted into the Romish Church. Before, however, this ceremony took place, Mr. Marcus expressed a desire to state his reasons for his change; and accordingly the household was assembled, young and old, to hear his statement of reasons. The Rev. Mr. Henare, then performed the ceremony of baptism, after which the convert made a public profession of faith.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The first Session of the New Parliament was opened on Thursday, by Royal Commission.

The House of Lords met at two o'clock, shortly after which hour, the Royal Commissioners, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Spencer, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Lord Auckland, entered the House and took their seats in front of the Throne.

The Members of the House of Commons having been summoned in the usual manner, the Commission was read.

The Lord Chancellor then desired the Commons to proceed to the Election of their Speaker, and to present him the following day at the bar of their Lordships' House, for the approbation of her Majesty.

The Commons having withdrawn, the Lord Chancellor first, and other Peers in succession, took the oaths, up to the rising of the House.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The doors of the House were opened at one o'clock, but very few members were in attendance before two o'clock. A considerable crowd assembled in Parliament-street and Palace-yard.

Several of the Cabinet Ministers entered the House before two o'clock, at which time the Chief Clerk, Mr. Ley, took his seat at the table. Both sides of the House were now densely crowded with members, and the greatest animation was manifested.

At a quarter-past two o'clock Sir Augustus Clifford, Usher of the Black Rod, entered the House, and addressing Mr. Ley, said, "I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners to summon the immediate attendance of this hon. House to the House of Lords, for the purpose of hearing the Royal Commission on the opening of Parliament read."

Mr. Ley, followed by the Members present, then proceeded to the House of Lords. On their return

Lord Seymour said he had the honour to propose the Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre as Speaker of that House during the ensuing Parliament. He had no doubt the election of that gentleman would be unanimous. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) That right hon. gentleman had discharged his important duties to the entire satisfaction of all parties. (Cheers.) He had maintained the dignity of the chair. (Loud cheers.) It was unnecessary to pay further compliments to their late Speaker, and he, therefore, with great satisfaction, proposed the Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre as Speaker of that House. (Loud and continued cheering from both sides.)

Mr. J. A. SMITH, in a highly complimentary speech on the merits and dignified conduct of Mr. Shaw Lefevre, cordially seconded the motion. He did not think there would be a single vote against the re-election of the right hon. gentleman. (Hear, hear.)

Lord GEORGE BENTINCK said he could not let that opportunity pass without expressing his conviction that Mr. S. Lefevre had performed the duties of the high office of Speaker to the satisfaction of all parties. (Loud cheers.) He could not anticipate any objection to the re-election of the former Speaker. (Cheers.)

Sir R. INGLIS also expressed his most cordial approval of the nomination of Mr. Lefevre to the Speaker's chair. The hon. Baronet paid a high eulogium to the services of the right hon. gentleman, and concluded by saying, it would be ungracious of the House not to acknowledge and reward those services. (Cheers.)

Mr. SHAW LEFEVRE said he felt the greatest pleasure possible at the kind and complimentary manner in which his name had been mentioned as a fit and proper person to fill the chair; and if it was the pleasure of the House to re-elect him, he would discharge the duties faithfully and impartially. (Loud and long-continued cheers.)

The right hon. gentleman was unanimously elected Speaker amidst great cheering from both sides of the House.

Mr. Lefevre was then conducted to the chair by his mover and seconder.

Lord J. RUSSELL complimented the right hon. gentleman on his re-election. The noble Lord then moved that the House do now adjourn. Adjourned at three o'clock until one o'clock tomorrow.

Lord G. Bentinck and Lord J. Russell had a lengthened conversation together during the time the Commission was being read in the House of Lords. Sir R. Inglis and several other members of the House also held short conversations with the Premier.

Most of the Cabinet Ministers were early in their attendance.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

[COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—MONDAY.]

LIBEL ON THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.—On Tuesday, on the motion of the Attorney-General, an application for a criminal information was granted against a surgeon, residing at Birmingham, named Guttridge, for having published, respecting the Right Rev. Doctor Leo, the newly-appointed Bishop of Manchester, libellous statements, charging the learned Divine with "lying, drunkenness, and malignity." The libel appeared in the *John Bull* newspaper.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—MONDAY.

(Sittings in Banco.)

REGISTRATION APPEALS.—IMPORTANT DECISION.—TOMS V. LUCKETT, AND DOWNING V. LUCKETT.—These were both appeals from the decision of the Revising Barrister for the City of London. The points involved were nearly the same. In the first, Moses Toms, the appellant, occupied apartments in a house, the shop and parlour of which were occupied by the landlord. The landlord did not reside on the premises, and both the appellant and the landlord had a key of the outer door. In the second case, appellant occupied a counting-house, at No. 11, Mark-lane, where the landlord of the premises and five other persons had counting-houses also. A clerk of the landlord resided on the premises for the purpose of protecting them, and for the accommodation of those who occupied the counting-houses. The landlord's clerk alone had a key of the outer gate. In the first, the Revising Barrister had admitted the objection taken against the claimant's right of vote on the ground that he had not the exclusive control of the outer door of the premises. The Court were of opinion that such objection was not well founded, and that the absence of an exclusive control was not essential to entitle the claimant to vote. Decision of the Barrister reversed. In the second case, which also turned on the question of occupancy, the Court observed that a counting-house occupied by the appellant was a qualification which came within the express words of the Reform Act, and the case resembled that of chambers in the Albany, or shops in the Burlington Arcade, where there was a gate or other common entrance at the end. The decision of the Revising Barrister must, therefore, be reversed. Rule accordingly.

POLICE.

MANSHION HOUSE.

SANATORY STATE OF THE CITY.—The Lord Mayor received from Mr. Hodgson, the Superintendent of the City police, a letter, written by Assistant-Inspector Scott, and transmitted by the Lord Mayor to the Sanatory Commissioners. It is dated Moor-lane Station, November 8, and deserves attention at the present moment. The Inspector states that in consequence of illness and death in the neighbourhood of Barbican, Bridgewater-square, &c., supposed to be caused from exhalations from a burial-ground situated in Golden-lane, belonging to a man named Bamford, who has it on lease, he sent a constable to the burial-ground, on the preceding Sunday, when he saw eleven graves open, about twenty-eight feet deep, one of which contained nine coffins on each other, the graves being merely covered over with planks until they are quite full to within a yard of the surface, when the ground is covered in. They are frequently left thus for a week or ten days; the atmosphere is, therefore, seldom free from the effluvia of decomposed matter. On his rounds at night the Inspector has noticed a noxious smell arising from the rear of the graveyard in Sun-court, which was almost suffocating. He reports a large amount of sickness in the neighbourhood, and numerous deaths, and mentions persons in lucrative business in the vicinity who have abandoned it rather than continue to reside in a locality infected with so fatal a malarial; and having annexed a list of the dying and the dead—victims within the last few weeks—of the febrile diseases which are generated in the densely-peopled courts and alleys of that quarter by the tainted exhalations from the graveyard, the Inspector concludes with the following postscript:—"P.S. I have endeavoured to gather the above particulars as quietly as possible, and have no doubt that much more important information would be obtained if a public inquiry were made, and that it would be found that this report very much underrates the magnitude of the evil."—[We trust the Inspector's suggestion of "public inquiry" may not be neglected by the Commissioners.—ED. I.L.N.]

MARYLEBONE.

On Wednesday, Anne Simons, Mr. Hickman, a merchant, and Ben Simons, the father of the first-named prisoner, were brought up for final examination before Mr. Broughton, on the recent charge of extensive robbery at Messrs. Marshall and Stinton's, silkmercers, &c., Vere-street, Oxford-street. All the requisite evidence having been completed, the accused parties were committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court. Mr. Hickman is under bail, himself in £500, and two sureties of £250 each, to be forthcoming at the sessions.

FATAL ACCUSATION IN THE STREET.—A person named J. Bent, residing at 21, May's-buildings, St. Martin's-lane, who, some weeks ago, left a mackintosh cape after him in a Blackwall omnibus, and subsequently requested the conductor to take care of it for him, went, on Tuesday last, to the omnibus at Charing-cross, and, having charged the conductor (Henry Wilkinson) with unlawfully detaining his property, gave him into the custody of constable 73 F. Wilkinson was so affected by the accusation, that, although a moment previously in apparent good health, he fell down insensible, as if in a fit, the blood rushing from his mouth and nose, and expired without a moan. The corpse was instantly taken to Charing-cross Hospital, when Drs. Golding, Chowne, and Shearne were in immediate attendance, and the most active efforts made to restore animation, but without effect—the vital spark had fled. An inquest was held on Thursday, when it appeared from an examination of the body which had been made at the Hospital that the death arose from aneurism of the aorta. The Jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased died from a rupture of an aneurism of the aorta, accelerated by excitement; and the Jury are also unanimously of opinion that the charge against the deceased was groundless."

TYPHOON IN THE CHINA SEAS.

(Extract from a Letter to a Correspondent.)

"H.M.S. *Vernon*, Hong-Kong,

July 22nd, 1847.

"We were delayed a few hours on our way to this place, strange as the notion may seem to you, in order to allow a Typhoon to pass. It appears, from the investigations of Colonel Reid and some other patient and diligent observers of atmospheric phenomena, that a 'Horn-book of Storms,' for the Indian and China Seas, has been published, whereby it is clearly shown, and especially to nautical men, that, among the many things unseen by which we are surrounded, high-winds are subjected to fixed laws affecting their motions and duration, and directed in their courses by the same unerring hand which regulates in wisdom the more visible things of creation!"

"On the 19th inst., at about midnight, a swell of unusual height met the ship while running in her proper course, N.N.E.; and, we likewise observed a heavy bank of clouds lining the eastern horizon, whence, also, the swell proceeded.

"At eight A.M. of the 20th, the swell had greatly increased, the before-mentioned heavy banks of clouds had closed around us, the wind being unsteady in force, as well as in direction, and the barometer oscillating. With these and other indications in the heavens, well known to the practised eye as the precursors of an approaching tempest, we cautiously opened the mysterious 'Horn-book of Storms,' to learn from its pages the means by which, if haply, we might avoid the impending danger.

"At eleven A.M., the squalls were violent, and the rain descended in torrents. We, therefore, close-reefed topsails and altered course, following the directions of the 'Book of Storms.' Behold the diagram—

"Explanation.—The large arrow passing through the centres of the circles indicates the track of the Typhoon, N. W., which proceeds on, it is calculated, in the same direction, at the rate of from ten to fifteen miles an hour. The extent of the curves, from side to side, varies, according to the same authority, from 100 to 200 miles.

"Of course, the atmosphere, to the extent of many miles beyond the outer edges of the circles or curves, is violently agitated. This we perceived by the dense mass of clouds formed to the westward of the Typhoon, and, consequently, upon our eastern horizon, when at Number 1. The sea, likewise, raised and put in powerful commotion, was thrown off in irregular lines towards us. If we had now stood on in the same course (N.N.E.), it is evident that we should have gone headlong into the centre of the Typhoon—i.e., when we were at Number 2, which was our position at eleven A.M. of the 20th. When, therefore, we referred to the 'Book of Storms,' we ascertained by one of the tables that, as our wind was now N.W., the centre of the Typhoon must bear N.E. of us. Accordingly, we altered course.

"The Book goes on to direct that we notice which way the wind changes; and as, in our case, it gradually passed round to the westward, it showed that, when arrived at Number 3, the body of the Typhoon was to the north of us. It was during this changing of the wind from Number 2 to Number 3, that the oldest seaman on board felt that we were within the direct influence of the tempest, such being the motion of the ship.

"Having thus run under the stern of the Typhoon (if I may use the expression), we stood on till the wind became S.W., at which time the hurricane bore N.W. of us, and we knew that we had passed to the eastward of it, we being then, at six P.M., at Number 4. Orders were, therefore, given to resume our proper course, which was done accordingly. Thus, within the last twenty-four hours, we escaped from a most unpleasant companion, which, had we adhered to old prejudices, would have borne us on with reckless impetuosity to the N.W., and might have engulfed us, in its mad career, in a watery grave!

"Had this beautiful theory been generally believed, many a life would have been saved; for it seems to be proved by its authors, H. T. Piddington and Col. Reid, that the four East India ships which foundered in the 'Culloden storm,' were, when last seen, scudding in the most dangerous quadrant of the storm. The authors, in their concluding remarks, make an eloquent and touching appeal to Englishmen, asserting that they profess 'to teach the plainest of our shipmasters' how to guide his bark in comparative safety, and to use the scourge of the tempest as a beneficent power and friendly aid.

"The 'Horn-book of Storms' is distributed gratuitously, on application to the 'Sub-Secretary of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.' It is sold in London by W. H. Allen, of Leadenhall-street. Pray recommend the work far and wide, for it is calculated to confer the greatest benefit on captains of vessels coming out

MENDELSSOHN'S FUNERAL.

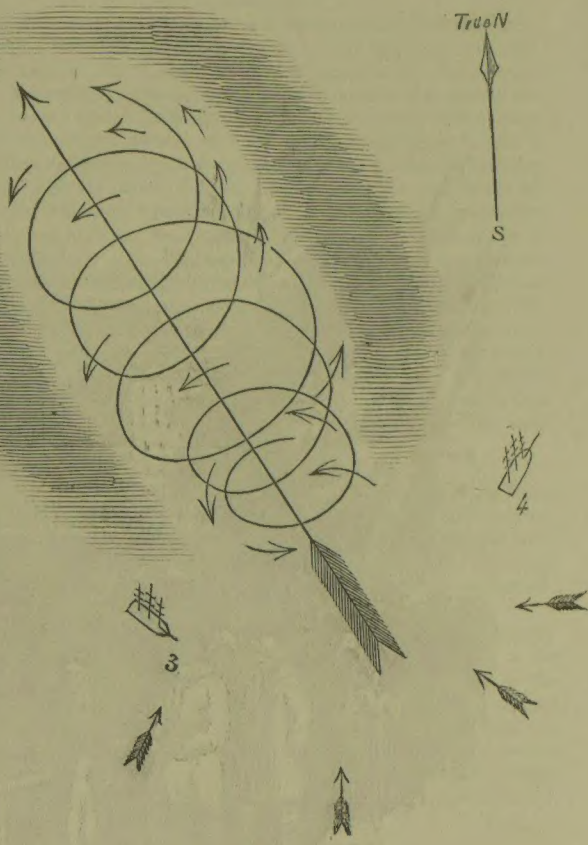
In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Saturday last, we gave a brief memoir of Mendelssohn, and our Artist and Engraver supplied a Portrait of the celebrated Composer. Our Musical Reporter has since forwarded from Paris the following details as to the honours paid to his memory in Leipzig and Berlin, on the occasion of the removal of Mendelssohn's remains and interment at Berlin, with some additional particulars of his career:—

"On the 6th instant, the body was removed to the Church of the University, headed by a military band, playing Beethoven's Dead March. The cortege was composed of the concert orchestra of the Gervandhaus, the pupils of the Academy of Music, founded by the deceased; the coffin, with the pall supported by Moscheles, David, Hauptmann, and Gade, Professors of the Conservatory; the brother of Mendelssohn, as chief mourner; and the Philharmonic Societies, besides artists from Dresden, &c. The Pastor Boerwig pronounced the funeral oration. During the service, an organ prelude and a Choral from 'Paul,' by Mendelssohn; a Choral from Bach's 'Passion,' &c., were executed by a band led by David, and conducted by Gade.

"The portrait of Mendelssohn was taken, as he was, in the Coffin, which was open during the service by Bendemann, Hubert, and Richard, of the Academy of Fine Arts, at Dresden. A laurel crown was placed on the head of the deceased. At ten, in the evening, the coffin was closed, and was borne by the pupils of the Conservatory to the terminus of the railroad for Berlin. More than 2000 persons bearing torches accompanied the procession during its mournful progress through the streets of Leipzig, which were crowded in every part. On the way to Berlin, the body was received at every station by the population of Gothen, Dessau, &c.; funeral chorales being sung as it passed. The venerable Schneider, the composer of the oratorio of 'The Last Judgment,' conducted a funeral chant at Dessau. At eight A.M., on the 7th, the funeral train reached Berlin. The bier was decorated with large branches of oak and a laurel crown, and was then placed in a magnificent funeral car, drawn by six horses. It was conveyed to the Cemetery of the Holy Trinity, followed by the crowd, with uncovered heads; the military bands playing Beethoven's 'Dead March.'

"Two pastors and several friends of the deceased delivered orations over the grave, and a chorus of 600 young persons sang the hymn, by Gräber, accompanied by wind instruments, 'Christ and the Resurrection.' It is impossible to describe the agitation of the assemblage as the men threw earth on the coffin, and the women and children threw flowers into the grave. Mendelssohn now sleeps with his lamented sister, whose death exercised such a potent influence on his mind. The King of Prussia sent a letter to Mendelssohn, expressing his gratification at hearing his oratorio of 'Elijah.' Alas! this letter reached Leipzig the day after Mendelssohn's death.

"Such are the details given in the *Berlin State Gazette* and in private letters of the honours paid in Germany to this great Composer. It was at Paris, on my way to Leipzig and Berlin, to visit Mendelssohn, that I heard of his decease. Whether his abilities as a musician or his merits as a man be considered, he was equally great. As a composer, he was remarkable for his originality, fancy, imagination, feeling, and poetry. The test of his principal works will establish the accuracy of this judgment. In sacred productions he has left 'Paul' and 'Elijah,' and the Cantata of the 'Hymn of Praise,' besides innumerable hymns, psalms, anthems, chorales, preludes, and fugues for the organ. He edited, for the Handel Society of London, 'Israel in Egypt.' He also edited Bach's Chorales. 'Paul' was produced at the Düsseldorf Festival, on the 22d of May, 1836, and at the Liverpool Musical Festival, in the autumn of the same year. It was this oratorio which first made known Mendelssohn's genius to the English public. 'Elijah' was first performed at the Birmingham Festival in August 1845; but, great as was its success, the composer was not satisfied, and in April of this year, it was produced with considerable alterations at Exeter Hall. Four times was it given, conducted by the composer, to immense audiences. It was next executed at Birmingham—and in September last at the Gloucester Musical Festival. Last month it was done at Berlin, and if Mendelssohn had lived, he would have directed the performance next month at Vienna.



The Arrows denote the directions of the Wind in our progress.

here, who will read it with a candid mind, and a wish to believe in the doctrine it sets forth.

"I will end my remarks by observing, that on the day above-named a Typhoon passed over this island, and that an Indian, then about 160 miles to the eastward of us, was dismasted. So that the most inveterate sceptics on board the *Vernon*—and they were not a few—having thus had conviction forced upon their minds, are now the loudest applauders of the 'Theory of Storms.'"

[The "Circular Theory of Storms" is strongly recommended to the notice of sailors; and they will find much assistance, also, from daily observations of the barometer, and of the dry and wet bulb thermometer. We will take this opportunity of recommending meteorologists more fully to investigate the subject of the theory of storms. The writer of this has been in a locality where the air has been in a calm state, whilst at the same time (as he has learned from letters addressed to him), a gale of wind has been blowing around him, the direction of the wind being, in some places, due E., in others due W., and blowing from different points at other places at the same time. J. G.]

LONDON AND YORK RAILWAY.—Great activity prevails in the neighbourhood of Spalding, owing to the number of hands employed on the London and York Railway. Timber of all dimensions continues to float almost daily down the river: upwards of 30,000 diagonal sleepers, eight inches each way, are already stacked up between Spalding and Peterborough, and several engines are daily at work in driving piles for the erection of bridges on the line near the town.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Owing to the general suspension of new works throughout the Great Western system, between 300 and 400 mechanics have been discharged from the company's locomotive works at Swindon. The 800 or 900 mechanics retained at work have volunteered a reduction of 3½ per cent upon their wages, towards the support of those out of work; Mr. Brunel, the engineer, subscribing £100, and Mr. Gooch, the locomotive superintendent, £50.

THIRD-CLASS PASSENGERS.—In going to Bristol, the third-class passenger is more than seven hours on the road, while the second-class only four, having three hours more time for his business; and in going to Exeter the third-class passenger is more than eleven hours and a half on the road, while the second-class traveller performs his journey in seven, thus gaining nearly five hours.

"Mendelssohn wrote but one opera for the stage, 'Die Hochzeit von Camacho,' (Wedding of Camacho), produced in 1827, at Berlin, when he was only 18 years of age. He withdrew this work, and nothing is left of it but the overture. Mendelssohn was cautious to a degree, and required an unexceptionable libretto to satisfy his exigencies. Hundreds were sent to him and declined; amongst others, Scriba's version of Shakespeare's 'Tempest.' Notwithstanding the announcement of this opera, it is certain that Mendelssohn never composed a note nor promised to write it. He accepted lately a poem called 'Lorely,' and whilst he was at Interlachen, in Switzerland, during this summer, he composed the first act. It was to have been produced in Berlin, and this is all that remains in the way of operatic writing from the inspiration of Mendelssohn. And yet it is palpable, from Mendelssohn's dramatic works, such as the music to the 'Oedipus Colonus' to the 'Antigone' of Sophocles; to the 'Athalia' of Racine; to the 'Midsummer Night's Dream' of Shakespeare; to the first 'Walpurg's Night' of Goethe; and from the exquisite melodies in the six books of 'Lieder ohne Worte' (songs without words), that the genius of Mendelssohn would have been as supreme for the stage as it had proved transcendent for the cathedral and church, and for the closet and concert-room.

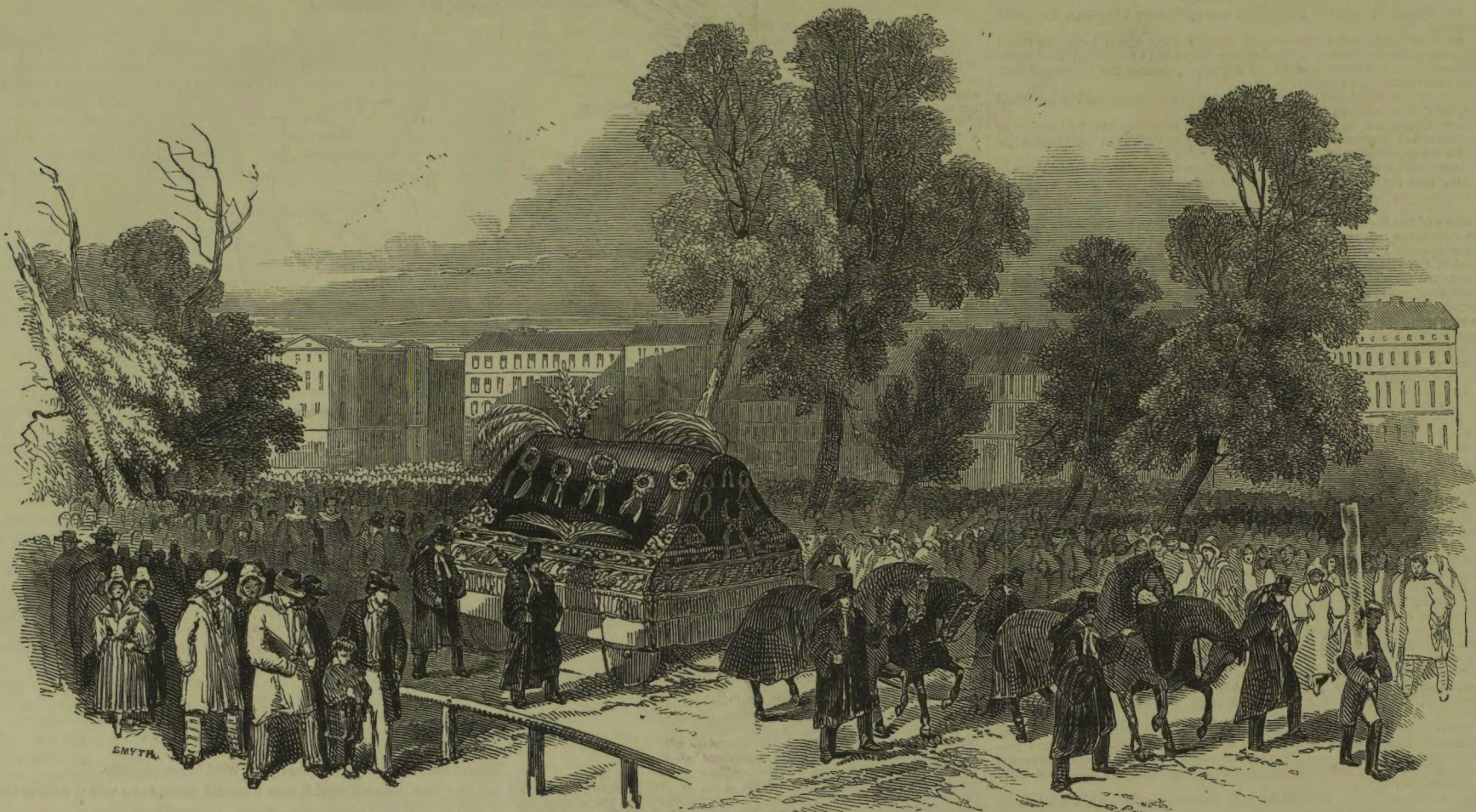
"As an instrumental writer, Mendelssohn leaves rich legacies. We have three symphonies, No. 1, in C minor; No. 2, in A major; and No. 3, in A minor; the second is unpublished, and is in the Philharmonic library. There are two pianoforte concertos, No. 1, in G minor; No. 2, in D minor, with one single violin concerto. His overtures were the 'Meerstille,' the 'Isles of Fingal,' 'La Belle Meusine,' 'Ruy Blas,' and a characteristic overture in C for two performers. He has written an ottetto for two violins, two second violas, two altos, and two violoncellos, quatuors, quintuors, trios, sonatas, caprices, studies, fantasias, rondos, fest songs or glees, &c., too numerous to enumerate here.

"The gigantic grasp of intellect exhibited in Mendelssohn's varied compositions will place him in the same rank with Handel, Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven. At eight years of age he was a musician—at sixteen he was already a great composer; but, we have yet to consider him in another capacity—as an executant. As a pianist, for the rapidity of his execution, and marvellous accuracy, he has never been excelled—scarcely approached. His memory was prodigious; it had a strength and readiness scarcely credible. He knew every master and every work; he would play any passage that was asked for, instantly, and without a fault. Mendelssohn's organ playing was as perfect as his pianoforte execution, and this is the more surprising as such opposite qualifications are required. He was the only organist who ever really conquered the Birmingham monster instrument. To listen to Mendelssohn in Bach's fugues, was, indeed, a rare treat. His touch was as delicate as it was firm—no intricacies appalled him. Yet, had Mendelssohn another exquisite gift—this was his improvisation. His extempore playing seemed as if the ideas arose from profound meditation. The fire, energy, and enthusiasm with which he expanded his theme was miraculous; his invention was never at fault; and, as he combined his subjects at the close, it was like the rushing of a mighty torrent.

"Mendelssohn was a most accomplished scholar. Besides being an excellent classic, he spoke French, English, Italian, and German, with equal facility. He was also an admirable artist and a delightful poet. He was a firm friend, and in every relation of social life, kind, amiable, and generous. He has left a widow and six children to mourn his premature loss. He loved England and her institutions—his most revered ties after his family were in this country. It is, indeed, a sad bereavement—deplorable and disastrous for the sake of Art. He was the musical master-mind of his age, and his private worth was so great, that there is no room for consolation for those who knew him. He has died in the prime of life and in the zenith of his fame—the musical world has lost its brightest ornament."

By aid of a Correspondent, we are enabled to present our readers with a Sketch of the funeral procession of the lamented post-musician, as it passed from the house of Mendelssohn, in the König Strasse, to St. Paul's or the University Church, by way of the Promenade and Peter Strasse, at Leipzig.

The coffin was conveyed on a car, elaborately decorated; the lower part was draped with white linen; and the pall covering the coffin was trimmed with silver fringe, beading, and silver stars; the centre was richly embroidered in silver with branches, above which were wreaths of leaves and flowers fastened to the pall with white satin ribbon; whilst it was surmounted with palm branches and a leafy crown. The car was drawn by four horses, neatly covered with black cloth, and led by attendants in cloaks, hat-bands, and streamers to their carvans. Beside the car, walked attendants bearing olive-branches. Before and following the corpse was a long line of friends of the deceased, four abreast; then followed three clergymen, bareheaded, in black gowns and large projecting frills; next, two bands of music; chief mourners; pupils of the Conservatorium, &c.; and a young man bearing a silver wreath.



FUNERAL OF MENDELSSOHN, AT LEIPZIG.

FUNERAL OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

EARLY last week, it was intimated that the remains of this distinguished Prelate would be removed from the palace at Bishopthorpe to Stanton Harcourt, in Oxfordshire, for interment.

Immediately a meeting of the Council of the city of York was held, at which a resolution was passed, requesting the Lord Mayor to summon the Corporation, and to invite the attendance of the citizens, for the purpose of testifying their deep respect and veneration for the memory of his Grace the Lord Archbishop of the province, by joining the funeral procession from Bishopthorpe. The Council likewise agreed to an address to the family of the Archbishop, testifying sympathy for the bereavement which they have experienced by his Grace's death. At the request of the Archdeacon of York, the clergy also attended in great numbers, to avail themselves of the last opportunity of testifying their esteem for their late diocesan.

Friday last was the day appointed for the removal of the corpse, which was, accordingly, placed in the hearse, at a quarter past twelve o'clock.

The outer coffin was covered with silk velvet ornamented with gilt lace; and on the lid was a massive silver plate, bearing the following inscription:—

“EDWARD HARCOURT, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK,
Born Oct. 10, A.D. 1757.

Died Nov. 5, A.D. 1847, in the 40th year of his Primacy.”

The procession then left Bishopthorpe in the following order:—

Two Pages with wands.
Plumes.
Mutes.

The Undertaker (Mr. Beal).

THE HEARSE,

Drawn by six horses.

Three Mourning Coaches, each drawn by four horses.

His Grace's Private Carriage.

The Carriage of the Bishop of Ripon.

The Carriage of Lord Wenlock.

The Carriage of the Lord Mayor.

Five other private carriages.

In the mourning coaches were the Rev. Leveson V. Harcourt, Captain F. Vernon Harcourt, Captain O. V. Harcourt, the Rev. Charles Vernon Harcourt, Egerton V. Harcourt, Esq., Granville H. Vernon, Esq., the Rev. E. H. Vernon, Sir J. V. B. Johnston, Bart., Lieut.-Colonel Malcolm, the Rev. W. Gooch, the Rev. F. B. Boothby, &c.

Joseph Buckle, Esq., Deputy Registrar of the diocese, W. Gray, Esq., solicitor to the late Archbishop; Dr. Simpson and Richard Hey, Esq., his medical attendants, were also present.

On reaching Clementhorpe, the funeral procession was met by the clergy, who had assembled in the Bishopgate-street school-room, and comprised the Archdeacons of the diocese, the members of the Chapter, and the parochial clergy. The reverend gentlemen were in their robes, and wore black silk scarves and gloves. There were upwards of 100 present.

When the procession arrived at Micklegate Bar, it was joined by the Lord Mayor, with his chaplain, (the Rev. Canon Sutton,) the High Sheriff of the city, the Aldermen, Councillors, and a very numerous body of influential citizens, to the number of upwards of 200.

Our Artist has sketched the procession, immediately after its entry in York by Micklegate Bar. The Hearse, it will be seen, was of Gothic design—in appropriately solemn taste.

The day was exceedingly wet; nevertheless, many thousands were assembled

in the streets, as the procession passed on, to pay their last tribute of respect to departed excellence, and a great number of shops in the city were closed at noon.

The streets were lined by the troops of the 5th Dragoon Guards from Micklegate Bar to the railway station, where the procession arrived at a quarter to two o'clock. Here the Corporation, Clergy, &c., formed into line along the platform, whilst the mourning coaches being drawn up, the mourners alighted, and were conducted to the carriages attached to the special train.

The hearse was then placed on a carriage truck, and punctually to the time appointed—viz., two o'clock—the train left the station, the vast assembly standing uncovered.

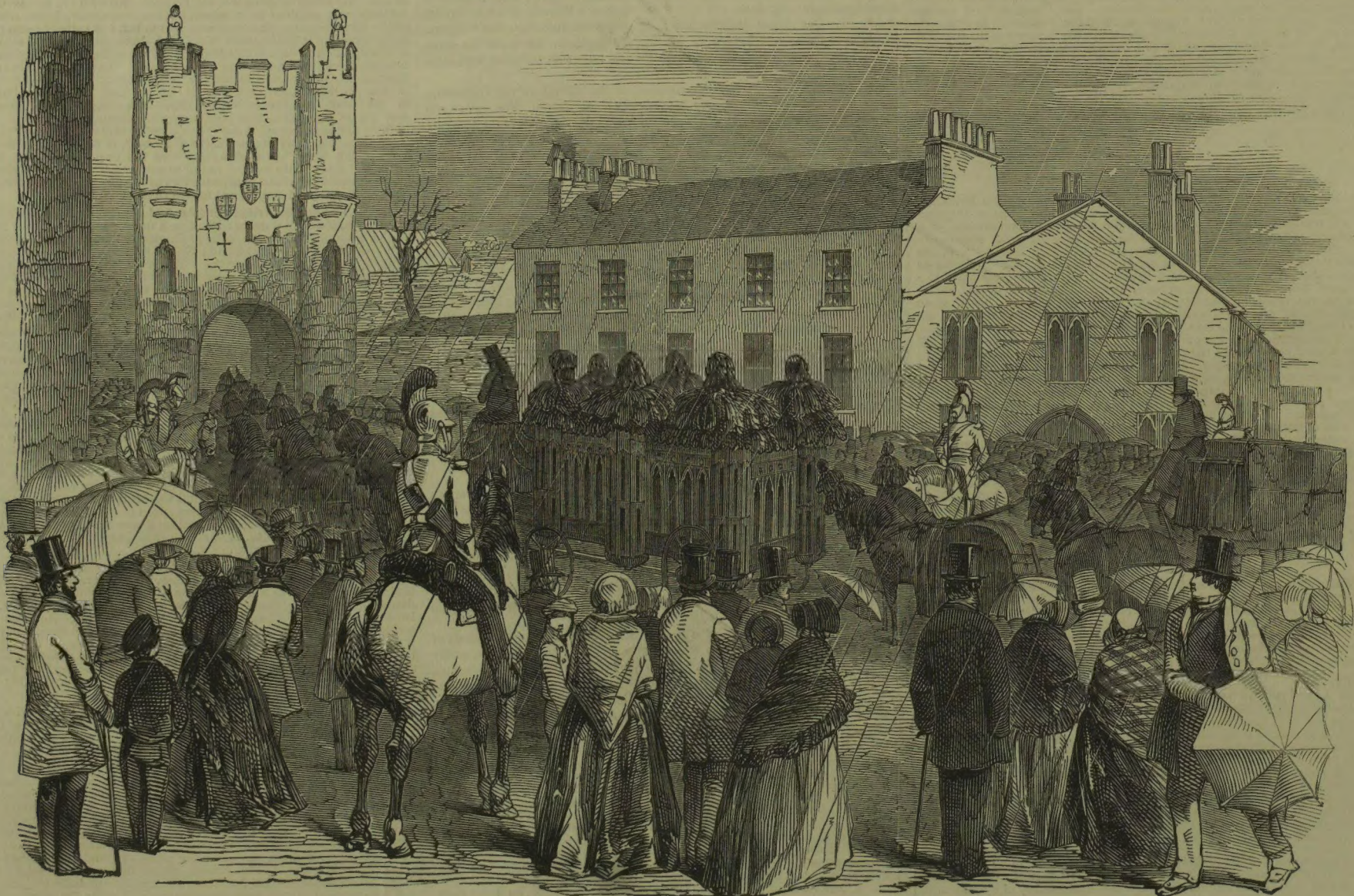
The procession then re-formed, and proceeded to the Cathedral, where divine service was performed at half-past two, and Handel's celebrated funeral anthem, “When the ear heard him,” was performed.

From twelve to two o'clock the great bell at the Cathedral, and the bells of the various parish churches, were tolled. Minute-guns were also fired from the vessels on the river. The shops and other places of business in Coney-street, Spurrier-gate, Stonegate, and other principal streets were entirely closed; the windows in many private houses were also closed, in respect to the late diocesan.

On Friday night the body was conveyed to Aylesbury.

The interment took place on Saturday morning, when the corpse was removed to Stanton Harcourt, near Oxford, where the remains of many of the Harcourt family repose in a large vault, beneath that portion of the church called the Harcourt Aisle.

On the procession reaching the village of Stanton Harcourt, the Rev. W. Walsh met the corpse at the churchyard-gate, the tenantry of the late Archbishop ranging themselves on each side, until the mourners had passed into the church. The service was read in a most impressive manner by the clergyman. The body was deposited in the family vault, where no less than eleven of his Lordship's ancestors repose. In the same vault were deposited, after the funeral, the remains of the late Archbishop's lady and his eldest daughter, which had been disinterred and brought, agreeably to his Lordship's desire, the former from York and the latter from London.



FUNERAL OF THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.—THE PROCESSION FROM BISHOPTHORPE ENTERING YORK.



FUNCHAL, MADEIRA.—(FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.)

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER AT MADEIRA.

We are happy to record the safe arrival at Funchal, of her Majesty Queen Adelaide, with her relatives, their Serene Highnesses the Duchess Ida, Prince Edward, and the Princesses of Saxe Weimar; all in excellent health.

The *Howe*, 120, Captain Sir James Stirling, arrived off Madeira, on Monday, the 1st instant, after a pleasant voyage of seven days from Lisbon. Her Majesty seemed highly gratified with the sea voyage, and passed several hours daily on deck with the Duchess Ida, and the several members of her suite.

The *Morning Post* Correspondent gives the following interesting account of the landing:—

"At two, P.M., on Monday, the Queen Dowager, the Duchess Ida of Saxe Weimar, accompanied by Prince Edward, Colonel Cornwall, and the other members of the Royal suite, left the *Howe*, and attended by Captain Sir James Stirling, came ashore. Salutes were fired from the citadel and fort, and from a Portuguese brig lying off the island. At least, 4000 persons had congregated on the beach to welcome the presence of her Majesty, and the day was considered a perfect holiday.

"On landing, the pathway was strewn with flowers and myrtle branches, the populace evincing their gratification at the visit of the illustrious Queen by the most respectful bearing. As her Majesty passed, the most respectful salutations were given to the party, who returned the acknowledgments in a gracious manner."

After visiting the mansion selected for the Royal suite (the Governor's residence), about half a mile from the place where her Majesty and party landed, the Queen returned to the *Howe*, to dine and sleep on board.

"Next day, directly after luncheon, the Queen Dowager, with the Duchess Ida of Saxe Weimar, Prince Edward and the Princesses of Saxe Weimar, Colonel and Mrs. Cornwall; Hon. Miss Seymour, Maid of Honour; the Rev. Mr. Hudson, and the personages attached to the Royal household, were conducted on shore by Captain Sir James Stirling. Her Majesty then thanked the gallant Captain for the attention he had displayed, and Sir James was also charged to convey her Majesty's gracious pleasure to the officers and seamen under his command.

"The Dowager Queen then entered a sedan in waiting, and was borne to her residence, the Duchess Ida and the ladies in the Royal retinue being accommodated with palanquins.

"Throughout the forenoon, the baggage was removed from the *Howe*, and taken to the Governor's residence, with the domestics in the Royal Household.

"The *Howe* sailed the same evening; the packet having left in the day for England, with letters to Queen Victoria and members of the Royal Family, apprising them of the Dowager Queen's safe arrival. The weather was remarkably fine, and excessively hot.

"His Serene Highness the Duke Bernard of Saxe Weimar and Prince Gustavus were expected to arrive at Funchal, from Germany, about the middle of the month."

We have annexed a picturesque Engraving of the Roadstead of Funchal, the only town of the island: it lies on the southern coast, and

is backed by basalt rocks, which rise with a steep ascent towards the interior. The roadstead has a rocky and uneven anchorage, in which vessels are exposed to great danger from November to February, when gales from the south-east and south-west prevail. Yet the place is much visited by ships for refreshment, and from it all the produce of the island is exported. The town consists of a pretty wide street along the sea-shore; and, numerous small lanes extend up the slope of the hill. The place is defended by four forts, and has eight churches, and several convents. Our view is from a Sketch, by a Correspondent. We append, also, a view of the Governor's House, wherein the Queen Dowager and suite will be located during their sojourn in the Island.

CABINET COUNCIL.—A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office on Tuesday. Previous to the Council several of the Ministers had interviews with Lord John Russell, at his Lordship's official residence in Downing-street.

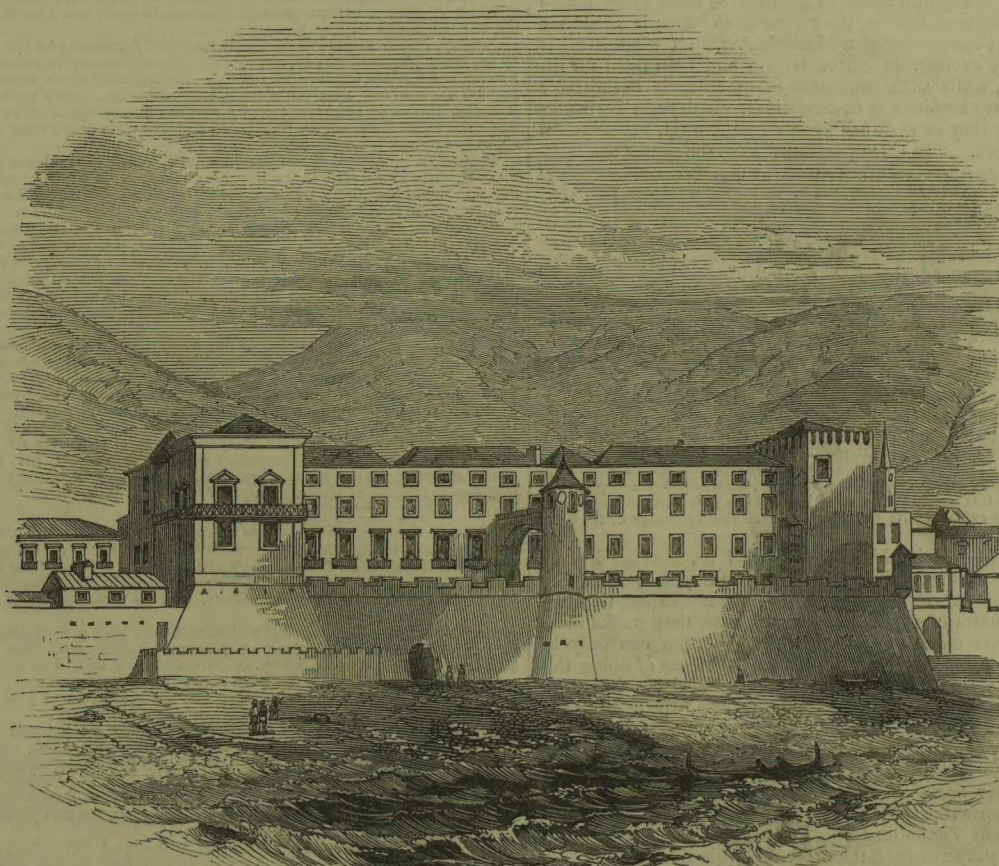
A DEPUTATION OF WEST INDIA MERCHANTS, consisting of Messrs. Shand and Sandbatch, from Liverpool; Messrs. Bromley, Kelling, and Campbell, from Glasgow; Mr. A. Macgregor, from London; Sir J. Kingston James, Bart., and Mr. Wilson, from Dublin; Mr. Miles, M.P., and Mr. Claxton, from Bristol; Mr. Patterson, from Leith; and Messrs. Speirs and Darling, from Trinidad, had an interview with Lord John Russell and the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Saturday, at the official residence of the noble Lord in Downing-street.

PENSION TO THE WIDOW OF THE LATE JAMES MARSH.—The Board of Ordnance has, after repeated applications, awarded a pension of £20 per annum to the widow of the late James Marsh, whose test for the detection of minute quantities of arsenic, and other discoveries in chemistry, has given his name an European reputation.

STATUE TO NELSON.—A subscription has been set on foot for the purpose of defraying the cost of a colossal marble statue of Nelson, to be erected in the city of Norwich. A statuette has been modeled by Mr. Milnes, sculptor, from which the colossal statue is to be executed; and the skill with which that gentleman has embodied the design gives good reason to expect from the same hand a beautiful work of art worthy of England's first naval hero. The statue of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, for the new barracks at the Tower of London, is now being modeled by Mr. Milnes.

THE EARL AND THE FARMER.—A farmer called on Earl Fitzwilliam and complained that, in his hunting excursions with his hounds, he had trodden down a field of wheat so as to do it damage. The Earl told him that if he would procure an estimate of the loss he would pay it. The man informed him that he had done so already, and it was believed the damage would be £50. The Earl paid it. But, as spring came on, the wheat, which had been trodden down, grew up, and became the best in the field. The farmer honestly returned the fifty pounds. "Ah," said the Earl, "this is what I like. This is as it ought to be between man and man." After making some inquiries about his family, the Earl went into another room, and returning, gave the man a check for one hundred pounds, saying, "Take care of this, and when your eldest son is of age present it to him, and tell him the occasion that produced it."

SHAKESPEARE'S HOUSE.—The performances to lessen the balance for which the London and Stratford-on-Avon Committees rendered themselves liable on purchasing Shakespeare's House, will take place at Covent Garden on the 7th of December. The Committees have circulated a programme of the performances, leaving the actors' names to be filled up by those who intend taking part in the various scenes, which are as follows:—1. The Episode of the Clowns and their Play: "A Midsummer Night's Dream." 2. The Death of Henry IV.: Second Part of King Henry IV. 3. The Story of Prospero: "Tempest." 4. Falstaff's Recruits before Justice Shallow: Second Part of "King Henry IV." 5. The Balcony Scene: "Romeo and Juliet." 6. The Statue Scene: "A Winter's Tale." 7. Katherine and Petruchio: The acting piece entire, as taken from "The Taming of the Shrew." The performances will be under the patronage of her Majesty.



THE GOVERNOR'S HOUSE, MADEIRA, THE RESIDENCE OF QUEEN ADELAIDE.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

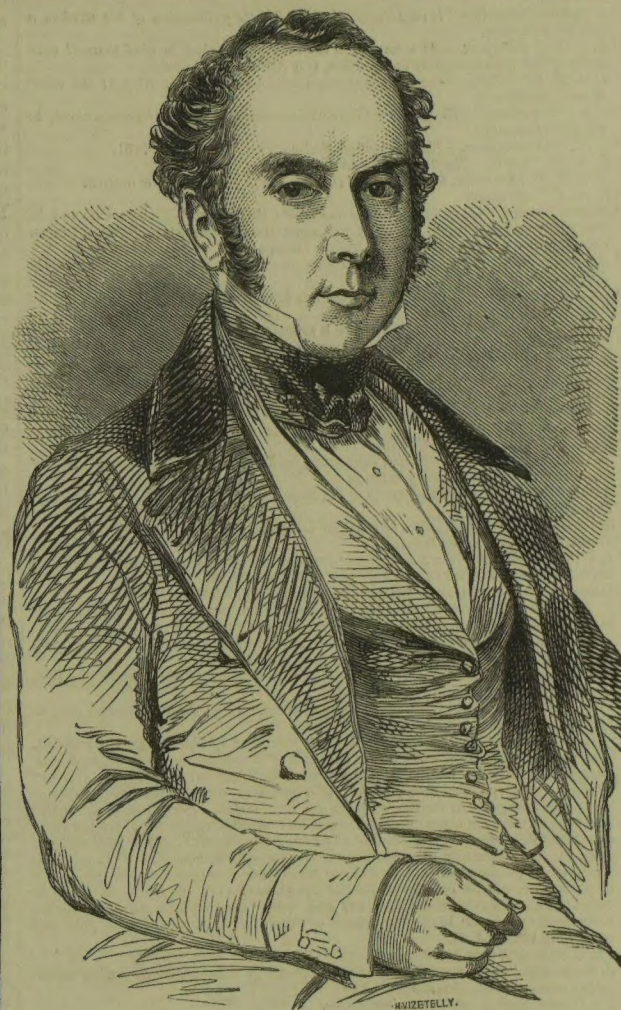
NEW SERIES.—No. I.

We this week commence a new series of Parliamentary Portraits. The last election introduced more changes into the Legislature than any previous one, with the exception of the first appeal to the hustings under the Reform Bill. The current of public opinion, in the present instance, has run against party men, even though they were distinguished by their services and abilities, and the most distinguishing feature of the present Parliament is, the great increase in the number of members connected with the railway interest. In addition to the many in the old Parliament who were connected with these undertakings, twenty-one new members have now been returned, who are all Directors or Chairmen of Companies. The Engineers, too, have received a due acknowledgment of their talent and influence, by the return, from among that most able class of practical, scientific men, of Mr. Stephenson and Mr. Cubitt. The Contractors are not omitted; they have sent a representative in the person of Mr. Peto. The new Parliament is completely identified in composition with the "spirit of the age;" and it is among the "new men," who represent this practical, enterprising spirit, that we shall principally select the portraits of our new series. We commence with

MR. GEORGE CARR GLYN, M.P.

Mr. Glyn is the fourth son of the late Sir Richard Carr Glyn, Bart., and Alderman, who had served the office of Lord Mayor of London. His mother was the daughter of J. Plumptre, Esq., of Fredville, Kent formerly Member for Nottingham; he is in the 50th year of his age. He married in 1823, Mary Anne, daughter of the late Pascoe Grenfell Esq., M.P., of Taplow House, Bucks.

Mr. Glyn is the chairman of the London and North Western Railway Company, of which he was one of the earliest Directors. He is the head of one of the most powerful associations in the world, for the company is stated to possess a capital of more than twenty millions sterling, and a line of four hundred miles in length. Mr. Glyn was appointed a director of the London and Birmingham Company on the 21st of October, 1830. He is named a Director in the Act of Incorporation, bearing date the 6th of May, 1833; and on the retirement of



MR. GEORGE CARR GLYN, M.P. FOR KENDAL.

Mr. Isaac Solly, he was unanimously elected Chairman of the London and Birmingham Railway Company, on the 11th of April, 1837. On the amalgamation, in 1846, of the London and Birmingham and Grand Junction Companies, under the title of the London and North Western Railway Company, Mr. Glyn was, with equal unanimity, chosen Chairman of the united Board. He is also a Director of the Chester and Holyhead Railway, of the St. Katherine's Dock Company, and of the Globe Insurance Company, a Trustee of the City Club, and a Commissioner of Lieutenancy for the City of London.

In addition to the onerous duties of these posts, Mr. Glyn is one of the heads of the extensive Banking establishment of Glyn, Hallifax, and Co., Lombard-street. As a banker he has the reputation of being one of the most liberal in London, in his mode of conducting business. He is of very active and energetic habits, and from his position will rank in the House next to Mr. Hudson, as Mr. C. Russell, the Chairman of the Great Western Company, is no longer a member. Mr. Glyn was returned at the last election for the borough of Kendal, and takes his seat in Parliament for the first time. In politics he is the advocate of Liberal opinions and Free-Trade. He will oppose any endowment of the Catholic Clergy.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS.—E. F. Maitland, Esq., Advocate, has been appointed Advocate Depute, in room of Archibald Davidson, Esq., now Sheriff of Kincardineshire; and under the new service of Heirs' Act, which came into operation on the 15th inst., Patrick Shaw, Esq., Advocate, has been appointed Sheriff of Chancery.

ORIGIN OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.—"Yesterday," says an old newspaper, dated July 15, 1773, "the brokers and others at New Jonathan's came to a resolution that, instead of its being called 'New Jonathan's,' it should be called 'The Stock Exchange,' which is to be wrote over the door. The brokers then collected sixpence each, and christened the house with punch."

REFORMATION OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS.—One of the two anniversary meetings of the Philanthropic Society was held on Sunday last, at the institution, St. George's-fields, when an able sermon was preached before the treasurer, Mr. Gladstone, the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Sir R. Vyryan, the Earl of Denbigh, &c., and other friends of the Society, by the Rev. William Harrison, M.A., lately preacher to the Magdalen Hospital, and incumbent of St. Michael's, Pimlico. The sermon was followed by the unusually large collection of £165. Upwards of ninety of the lads who have left the Society during the last three years attended on the occasion, and were regaled with a substantial dinner. The boys were addressed by the treasurer, Mr. Gladstone, Sir G. Grey, the Rev. Dr. Rice, Rev. Mr. Harrison, &c. There are now 114 boys in the Society's school.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, November 21.—Twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity.—Princess Royal born, 1840.
 MONDAY, 22.—St. Cecilia.—The Moon is full at 10h. 4m. in the morning.
 TUESDAY, 23.—St. Clement.—Old Martinmas Day.
 WEDNESDAY, 24.—The Sun rises at 7h. 35m., and sets at 4h. 0m.
 THURSDAY, 25.—St. Catherine.—Jupiter and the Moon are near together.
 FRIDAY, 26.—St. Stephen.—Saturn south at 6h. 15m. p.m.—Mars south at 9h. 34m. p.m.
 SATURDAY, 27.—Venus rises at 3h. 17m. a.m., and south at 8h. 49m. a.m.—Jupiter rises at 6h. 52m. p.m., and south at 3h. 5m. a.m.
 The planets now favourably situated for observation, are Venus and Jupiter, before sunrise; and Saturn and Mars, after sunset.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 27.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 30	0 45	1 00	1 15	1 30	1 45	2 00

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Ignoramus."—It is not correct to appropriate the crest of a maternal ancestor. When a family has no hereditary crest, the only legal mode of obtaining one is by patent from the Earl Marshal. A nephew is entitled to the crest taken out by his paternal uncle, in case he is included in the limitation of the grant.
 "M. M."—The Duke of Kent was born 20th November, 1767, at St. James's; the Duke of Cumberland, now King of Hanover, at the same Palace, 5th June, 1771.
 "Heraldicus."—The interesting heraldic point referred to by our Correspondent shall have our earliest attention.
 "Constant Reader."—We can give no information as to the Lady Janet Elphinstone.
 "A Constant Reader."—There are 3664 known languages now used in the world. Of these, 937 are Asiatic; 587 European; 276 African; and 1624 American languages and dialects.—Professor Adelung.
 "A Correspondent."—The costume is new.
 "Saddle of Mutton."—We do not see the drift of your long letter, though we have read every line of it!
 "S. Y. C." is recommended to employ a Solicitor, or Agent.
 "F. R." Bristol, is thanked: we have not room for the illustration, but have recorded the fact.
 "J. W. S." Temple.—We shall be glad to see the MS.
 "Lairtas." Manchester.—An it-po-ne.
 "M. A. C."—The New Royal Exchange was opened on Monday, Oct. 28, 1844. Balfe's Opera of the "Enchantress" was produced at Drury Lane Theatre.
 "J. M." Walmer, is thanked; but the report did not reach us in time for insertion.
 "A Tyrone Subscriber" is recommended to confide the publication of his work to a Dublin bookseller.
 "E. P. H." Langport.—At some future Distribution we shall be glad to avail ourselves of our Correspondent's suggestion, if a Sketch be forwarded.
 "J. O. H. N."—The first-named transaction would altogether be illegal; the other is mere moonshine.
 "J. B." Petersham.—The proffered illustration would, under the circumstances, be an advertisement.
 "J. K." Birmingham.—The Duchess of Wellington died April 25, 1831.
 "G. A. H." Leeds.—The illustration shall appear, if possible.
 "R. M. B." Chesterfield, is thanked for the pains he has taken in the matter.
 "R. A. F."—Probably.
 "Magna Charta."—It is impossible to say where the original MAGNA CHARTA is. There were several copies made at the same time, and kept at different places. (See Thomson's elaborate work on Magna Charta.)
 "A Croydonian."—The Engraving has been corrected. We have not room for the Tales.
 "H. X." Greenock.—We cannot tell what has become of Captain Warner, or his "inventions."
 "H. B. S."—Th: "appointment" may be a private understanding.
 "P. H. F." is thanked; but we have not room.
 "A Subscriber." Glasgow, has evidently forgotten the many admirable marine sketches which have appeared in our pages.
 "Cambridgeensis."—Thanks; but the subjects are unsuitable.
 "L. P." Bangor.—The Bankruptcy of John Bull (in the Times) was a humorous fiction.
 "A. W. W." is thanked for the Nook.
 "A Regular Subscriber."—Whist, illustrated by Kenny Meadows (Bogue).
 "Katarina" should consult a physician.
 "A Subscriber." Shropshire.—Apply to the Superintendent of the Railway Carriage Department.
 "Boo." Oswestry.—The contract of a minor is illegal.
 "Scribo."—See the List of Stamps.
 "J. W. L." Millbank.—Back Nos. of our Journal are charged double when their date exceeds one month from the date of their first publication.
 "Nanta."—The newspaper in question is published on Saturdays.
 "X. Y."—King Edward III. first provided at Windsor an asylum and subsistence for twenty-four decayed military Knights, by uniting them in one corporate and joint body with the custos and canons of his collegiate foundation. These were called Milites Pauperes, and since, Poor, or Alms Knights.
 "A Subscriber from the First."—The copy of "The Book" is worth but a few shillings.
 "A. G." Belfast.—Flame is the combustion of a mixture of an inflammable gas, as hydrogen, with air.
 "W. P."—The play of "Savile of Haystead" is published by Newby, Mortimer-street, Observer, Birmingham.—Formerly the times of sun-rising and setting, and most popular astronomical phenomena, were given in apparent time; now they are given in ordinary clock time; so that, if a watch be correct, the several phenomena will take place at the times shown by that watch. Formerly, if the watch had been correct, the times of occurrence would have been different from the times as shown by the watch. The time of sun-rising, for instance, would have differed from the times shown by the watch, by the amount of the Equation of Time. The times, as formerly given, can be deduced from those now given, by the application of the numbers in the column under the Equation of Time, as found in "The Illustrated London Almanack" for 1847 and 1848. See both these works; in the introduction of that for 1847, "Equation of Time;" and the article "Sun," in each month for 1848.—J. G.
 "The Knight of Kerry."—Received.
 "A Subscriber."—We never heard of such a law. If enacted, its operation would be the reverse of beneficial.
 "An Honest Englishman" is unintelligible.
 "C. S." Petersburg, will find that his letter was answered in the Number of Nov. the 6th.
 "A Subscriber." Coleraine.—£12 10s. per annum until 1860.
 "A Reader."—The address of Miss Burdett Coutts is No. 1, Stratton-street, Piccadilly.
 "Lucy."—The best work on Heraldry, for modern reference, is "Burke's General Armory."
 "A Correspondent."—Apply to any writer to the Signet, in Edinburgh.
 "Scutifer."—All brothers participate equally in the right to bear arms, and inherit quartermasters.
 "M. A."—The 11th Hussars (Prince Albert's Regiment) was that of Lord Cardigan, as a Lieutenant-Colonel, when the "black-bottle affair" took place.
 "Etiquette."—Miss Smith, after her second marriage, ought, we think, in good taste, drop the courtesy prefix of "Honourable," acquired by her first marriage: she should not, certainly, continue the name of her first husband. A Foreign Order of Knighthood, although sanctioned by the English Sovereign, does not confer the prefix of "Sir."
 "R. L. O." Ashton.—The covers cannot be had separately.
 "A Correspondent," who inquires if it be legal to practice the Daguerreotype process, is informed that the invention, being patented (though disputed), it will be safer to apply to the patentee for a private license, which he will sell for a few pounds.
 "J. C." Cambervell-gate.—Declined.
 "F. C." Douglas.—We will not lose sight of the matter.
 "A. Y." Islington.—We cannot reply without a journey to the locality whence our Correspondent has addressed us.
 "A Correspondent."—A shilling, temp. Elizabeth, if in good preservation, is charged 4s. 6d.; if a fine one, 7s.
 "An Old Subscriber" should beware of picture lotteries.
 "Beta."—"Tucker's Light of Nature," new edition, is published in two volumes, 8vo., at 24s.
 "Nicholas." Cheltenham.—We have already illustrated the mode of ventilating the New Houses of Parliament, in the last volume of our Journal.
 "Marie."—Address, Drury Lane Theatre.
 "T."—Consult Dymock's "Bibliotheca Classica."
 "N. B. A."—Obtain the interest of a Director of the East India Company.
 "J. W. R." Leamington.—The Laboratory at Giessen has been described in the Medical Gazette: address the Editor.
 "Enquirer."—We cannot assist you, as the circumstances of the case are not sufficiently stated.
 "J. C." Birmingham.—To fix chalk drawings, wash them with skimmed milk.
 "A Subscriber."—We do not recommend the Insurance.
 "Othello." Newcastle.—Both.
 "T. B." Mimms.—The Regent's Canal begins in the Paddington Canal, near the Harrow Road, and locks into the Thames, at Limehouse.
 "A. Z. A." Spalding.—Mills' "System of Logic" is a work of high character.
 "J. J." St. Ives.—The property of the intestate, if land, will descend to the issue of the deceased brother.
 "S. J." Hart's "Army List" is published annually, price 20s.
 "A Constant Subscriber."—Rockingham.—Cricket may be destroyed by putting Scotch snuff into their holes; or by placing beetle wafers for them to eat.
 "K. N. N."—Bread must be sold by weight only, French rolls and fancy bread excepted.
 "Archimedes."—Elements of Conic Sections, with Sections of Conoids (Whittaker). The coats of the Life Guards are red, and of the Horse Guards blue.
 "An Old Soldier."—The damage is a question for a court of law.
 "E. A. F." will, perhaps, send a sketch.
 "E. H." City-road, is thanked.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1847.

THE City of London, which, last Session, got itself exempted from the operation of the Health of Towns Bill, is now compelled to purchase any future exemption by independent action. To stand still, a mere obstruction in the way of improvement, is, as we lately took occasion to remark, impossible. It is well that this much is beginning to be perceived eastward of Temple-bar—that barrier where so much legislation has been obliged to stop short.

The first Session of a new Parliament has just opened; on the eve of its sitting, the Corporation of the City has given notice of its intention to apply for two Acts, very comprehensive in their objects and powers. Of these measures, a brief outline, as far as their purposes can be extracted from the legal jargon in which they are described, will not be uninteresting. The penitent who has so long and so grievously neglected his duty, is beginning to set his house in order, and everybody is interested in knowing how it will be done.

The first Act is one "to provide for the sanitary improvement of the City of London and the Liberties thereof, and for the better sewerage, lighting, and paving the same." For this purpose, it is necessary to enlarge the powers of four other Acts, each of which was an alteration and amendment of its predecessor—a proof in itself of how the wants of Society have grown, and, at long intervals, compelled the most sluggish bodies to act. The intended Act is to give the Commissioners power to construct drains from private houses and properties into the large public sewers, wholly or partially at the expense of the owners of such houses; they are to have powers of cleansing and emptying drains and cesspools, of a more summary description than they have hitherto possessed; owners are to be compelled to provide cisterns, and a full supply of water, for the use of inmates and occupiers (here the spirit of improvement will come into collision with the water monopolies); a regulating power over the erection of hoards and scaffoldings is given; and some control over that "unflagging industry" that too often blockades our streets to lay down pipes and mains.

These are minor matters compared to what follows: the Commissioners are to have, or, at least, to ask for, the power of appointing "Officers of Health and Inspectors of Nuisances," with all the authority necessary for a proper exercise of their functions, which we hope will be suppressive to the point of efficiency, short of which it is too much the habit of the Legislature to stop. The next series of powers sought is open to more objection, as intimating a desire to tolerate and continue existing evils rather than to abolish them. For instance, slaughter-houses and knackers' yards are to be "registered, licensed, and regulated;" abolition is the word for these sources of disease, and dens of cruelty; and, on this point, the public must, to use an Americanism, "go the whole ticket." The same remark applies to the intended mode of dealing with the terrible abuse of burial in cities and in towns under this new Bill. Interments in "burial-grounds and vaults" are to be "regulated" only: this will not do: the evil is too frightful to be palliated by "regulations;" it must be made to cease: the Metropolis of England cannot be left the only city of Europe that receives into its own bosom the mortality of two millions, and crushes and packs the decay and corruption of a nation into holes and corners surrounded by life, which, breathing animal poison, ceases to be healthy life. In this conflict with disease, there are some things to which we can show no quarter, with which there can be no compromise.

On these two things, we repeat—the slaughter-houses within the City, and burials we may literally say in the streets—the public must imperatively insist on total abolition—all vested interests, private convenience, and assertions of "it can't be done," to the contrary notwithstanding. While we write, a letter appears in a leading journal, describing the slaughter-houses in Whitechapel, and proving the existence of a state of things in this wealthy metropolis that would disgrace a Hottentot kraal. We will quote a few passages, reminding the reader this is only a sketch of these places in one part of London:—

The butchers' shops are chiefly pent-houses, projecting from their dwellings into the causeway. They are separated from each other by alternate passages leading into extensive chambers, where the animals are killed. Down these passages you will generally see an open gutter, running with hot water and blood in about equal quantities; the fetid stream finds its way as it best can along the open street into the sewer. Up these passages, on Smithfield market days, beasts and sheep are goaded and driven by a crowd of boys and men, armed with sticks; you may imagine the difficulty there is in inducing the poor animals to enter; how they are beaten and tortured, as they "snuff the blood," and use every exertion, to the danger of passengers and the obstruction of carriages, to fly from that which their instinct teaches them is their passage to death.

There is no exaggeration in this. Driving cattle through the main streets is bad enough, and fraught with danger, but the natural instinct of the animal, which the smell of blood almost maddens, renders it nearly impossible to get them to enter these places without the exercise of cruelty, the tolerance of which is incredible in a country that has produced a Martin's Act. Of what avail is it that a solitary cabman or carter is now and then fined for ill-treating a horse, while such wholesale inhumanity is permitted? It is here the fussy inefficiency of Societies is displayed; their acts are all isolated; they can pounce upon an individual, but a system they cannot attack. "In these passages," says the writer:—

The small baffles description; a heavy vapour reeking with the steam of opened carcasses, the interior of the vast hall beyond hung with the sides of beasts just slain, the pavement dripping with their gore, and ankle-deep in all the filth which necessarily accompanies the slaughtering process. But there seemed to be no sink, no deep drain to carry off the blood and manure, no proper receptacle for the offal and garbage. In the Parisian abattoirs, this necessary business is performed with the most scrupulous regard to humanity, as far as the beast is concerned, and to cleanliness; but, in London, we seem to have the essence of barbarity, from the moment the poor beast leaves its homestead until it is driven up the narrow passage, to have its brains scattered about; and before that catastrophe occurs, it has been made to endure the horror of "snuffing blood" while it cools down, for it has been over-driven till its mouth is all foam, its sides pant, and its tongue hangs out.

Again:—

The Aldgate butchers are as careless about the outside as they are indifferent to the inside of the places where they transact their business. I have seen blood, black and clotted, in large heaps, in the gutter, in a summer sun; I have seen dogs lapping the warm, ruddy stream, from the slaughter-house; I have seen the entrails and manure lying just on the causeway, with infection and putridity on every side; and this within ten minutes' walk of the very heart of the city of London, in the very centre of its population, under the very nose of its Chief Magistrate!

The answer of the Chief Magistrate would be, that he has no power to interfere; but, of that plea, it is to be hoped, the new Bill will deprive him. At the same time, we must not expect impossibilities. No amount of regulation will do more than make those places a little less disgusting; and such regulation can only be tolerated for the time necessary to provide the means of doing this indispensable labour in a better manner. The places in which cattle are now slaughtered were, for the most part, private dwelling-houses, built with none of the arrangements required; they have been supplied by such adaptations of back yards and cellars, as were practicable—miserably imperfect, of course; but which must be used, till better are provided. These can only be found in a system of abattoirs like those of Paris: something like them exists in the Government Victualling Yards.

We have not yet exhausted the objects of this Bill of much promise. Rooms are to be provided to which the bodies of the poor will be removed after death, to await interment; this will prevent that keeping of the dead among the living, which, in the crowded lodgings of the poor, has given rise to such shocking scenes.

Another proposal is, that all buildings used for factories shall be so constructed as to consume the smoke of their own furnaces; we heartily wish the attempt may succeed, but we scarcely expect much improvement in this respect for sometime to come. A registry of the lodging houses of the poor, in order to regulate and restrict the number of inmates in one dwelling, is a wise and practical step; it was done long ago for omnibuses—why not for houses, where the proportion of numbers to space is still more important?

These are the main points of one Bill; the other is an application for similar powers, to be used for the better conservancy of the Thames, with which we shall, probably, deal hereafter.

These measures will, perhaps, be met by the old cry of too much interference; but it must not be allowed to succeed; to let things go on from bad to worse is impossible; and as to the necessity of action we cannot enforce it better than in the forcible language of Carlyle—

"Interference has begun; it must continue, must extensively enlarge itself, deepen and sharpen itself. Such things cannot longer be idly lapped in darkness, and suffered to go on unseen: the heavens do see them; the curse, not the blessing, of the heavens is on an earth that refuses to see them.

"Again, are not sanitary regulations possible for a Legislature? The old Romans had their Ediles; who would, I think, in direct contravention to supply-and-demand, have rigorously seen rammed up into total abolition many a foul cellar in our Southwarks, Saint Gileses, and dark poison-lanes; saying sternly, 'Shall a Roman man dwell there?' The Legislature, at whatever cost of consequences, would have had to answer, 'God forbid!'—The Legislature, even as it now is, could order all dingy manufacturing Towns to cease from their soot and darkness; to let in the blessed sunlight, the blue of heaven, and become clear and clean; to burn their coal-smoke, namely, and make flame of it. Baths, free air, a wholesome temperature, ceilings twenty feet high, might be ordained, by Act of Parliament, in all establishments licensed as mills. There are such mills already extant—honour to the builders of them! the Legislature can say to others: Go ye and do likewise; better—if you can."

THE WEATHER.

THE weather during the past week has been chiefly remarkable for the sudden change of wind on Tuesday, and the sudden change of temperature at the same time: before noon on this day the temperature was above the average for the season, and after this time it was below. The sky has been mostly cloudy.

The following are some particulars of each day:—

Friday, the sky was overcast throughout the day, and a thin rain was falling early in the morning; the direction of the wind was S.W.; and the average temperature for the day was 47°. Saturday, the sky was covered by clouds throughout the day, except during a part of the morning, when it was only partially covered; the direction of the wind was W.N.W.; and the average temperature for the day was 47°. Sunday, the sky was overcast throughout the day; the direction of the wind was S.S.W.; and the average temperature for the day was 50°. Monday, the sky was covered by cloud till the evening, and it was partially free from cloud afterwards; the direction of the wind was W.; and the average temperature for the day was 53°. Tuesday, the sky was overcast till the evening, and at night it was free from cloud; at noon there was a considerable darkness, and it was necessary to use candles for a short time; and, during this darkness, the direction of the wind changed from the west to the north; the temperature during the morning was high, but after noon it became low, and its average for the whole day was 46°, being 7° less than it was the day preceding; before midnight the reading of the thermometer descended from 53° to 39°; a halo surrounded the moon during the early part of the evening, whose radius was 224". Wednesday, the sky was partially free from clouds during the morning, and again in the evening; at all other times it was mostly covered by clouds; the direction of the wind was N., and, at times, it blew strongly; the day was very cold; the reading of the thermometer did not rise above 43° during the day, and the average temperature for the day was 40½°; this day was, therefore, 13° colder than on Monday, and it is the coldest day since April 18; the night following was cold, with a keen wind, and the clouds passed the moon with great rapidity. Thursday, the sky was cloudless during the morning, and mostly so throughout the day; the direction of the wind was N.; the day was very cold; at 7 A.M. the reading of the thermometer was as low as 29°, and it did not rise above 41° throughout the day; the average temperature for the day was 35°, and it was the coldest day since the 1st of April. The average temperature of Monday, the 16th, exceeded that of this day by 18°. The average temperature for the week was 45½°.

The extreme thermometrical readings for each day were:—

Friday,	Nov. 12,	the highest during the day was 50 deg., and the lowest was 44 deg.
Saturday,	Nov. 13	55
Sunday,	Nov. 14	55
Monday,	Nov. 15	57
Tuesday,	Nov. 16	53
Wednesday,	Nov. 17	43
Thursday,	Nov. 18	41
Blackheath, Friday, November 19, 1847.		J. G.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR.—Her Majesty the Queen and Prince Albert take their accustomed walking exercise each morning, and the younger branches of the Royal Family their usual walking and pony exercise.

On Saturday, the Royal dinner party at the Castle included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Cottenham, the Earl and Countess Gray, Baroness de Speth, and the Earl of Desart.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Albert, her Majesty's visitors, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay officiated. In the afternoon, at two o'clock, her Majesty and his Royal Highness, accompanied by the entire Court, walked along the eastern Terrace, and through the orangery as far as the Adelaide Lodge.

On Monday the Royal dinner party included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Earl and Countess Grey, Baroness de Speth, the Earl of Desart, and the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey.

Tuesday, Prince Albert left the Castle early in the morning for town, travelling by the Great Western Railway, attended by Colonel Berkeley Drummond, General Bowles, and Captain the Hon. A. Gordon. His Royal Highness arrived at Buckingham Palace soon after ten o'clock, and proceeded, shortly before eleven, to Somerset House, to attend a meeting at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall. The Prince afterwards left for Windsor by a special train and arrived at the Castle about two o'clock P.M.

Wednesday, the Royal dinner party included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, his Serene Highness Prince Frederick of Hesse, the Marquis of Anglesey, Baroness de Speth (the Lady in Waiting of the Duchess of Cambridge), Lord and Lady Ashley, the Right Hon. Sir George and Lady Grey, Colonel Wyld, and the Gentlemen in Waiting on the Duke of Cambridge.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Royal Family, will take their departure from Windsor, according to present arrangements on Tuesday next, for the Isle of Wight. It is expected that the Court will remain at Osborne House, until Thursday, the 23rd of next month, when it will return to Windsor, to spend the Christmas holidays.

Their Excellencies Prince Calimaki and Suleyman Pacha, accompanied by the Ottoman Consul-General, M. Zorab, and a small retinue, proceeded to Portsmouth on Tuesday afternoon, by the South Western Railway; and on Wednesday made a visit of inspection to the dockyard, victualling-yard, and the Royal yachts. Their Excellencies returned to town in the evening.

TUTOR TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.—Among the *on dits*, there is one to the effect that Dr. Philpott, Master of Catherine Hall, who performed the honours of Vice-Chancellor during the visit of her Majesty and Prince Albert at the late installation, is about to be appointed tutor to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

DR. KATE SHUTTLEWORTH.—This gentleman, the secretary of the Education Committee of the Privy Council, since his arrival in Edinburgh, has been afflicted with indisposition to an extent greatly interrupting his transaction of business. It is stated, as the result of some interviews between Dr. Shuttleworth and representatives of the parochial schoolmasters, that no arrangement is likely to be come to regarding that body.

THE ROYAL WORKS.—A quantity of plaster casts have arrived from one of the French ports, destined for the New Houses of Parliament. They have been forwarded from Paris to Mr. Barry, the architect, and consist of casts as specimens of architectural ornaments to be used in the erection and completion of the Royal works in progress at Westminster, and which are now in a very advanced state.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION.—Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners have given notice that they will despatch a vessel, with two hundred emigrants, from Deptford, for Sydney, New South Wales, on the 20th of December; and a like number from Deptford, on the 28th of December, for Port Adelaide, South Australia. On Monday last, two hundred settlers for Otago and Wellington, New Zealand, left the Thames. They are the first persons who will locate on that newly-acquired settlement.

ETHERISATION SUPERSEDED.—Professor Simpson, of Edinburgh, has, in the trichloride of formyle, discovered an agent which more rapidly, pleasantly, and without communicating any offensive odour to the clothes of the patient, produces entire insensibility. No inhaler or instrument of any kind is necessary. A few drops put on a handkerchief, and thus applied to the mouth and nostrils, produce the desired effect in a few seconds. Last week Professor Simpson brought his discovery before the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their Lordships met to-day at two o'clock, when the Lords Commissioners, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Langdale, the Earl of Auckland, Lord Campbell, and Earl Grey, having taken their seats, the House of Commons was summoned to the bar, and the Marquis of Lansdowne communicated her Majesty's approval of the choice of the House in electing the present Speaker.

The SPEAKER having acknowledged the high honour done him, and accepted, with all humility and gratitude, her Majesty's Royal will and pleasure, laid claim, on behalf of the Commons, by humble petition, to the free exercise of all their ancient and undoubted rights and privileges, more especially for freedom from arrest and molestation for themselves and their servants, freedom of debate, free access to her Majesty whenever occasion might require, &c., &c.

The Marquis of Lansdowne said the Lords Commissioners had a further command from her Majesty to confirm all the rights and privileges which had been granted to or conferred upon the Commons by any of her Majesty's Royal predecessors, in the most full and ample manner; and also to assure the right hon. gentleman, that although her Majesty was sensible he stood in no need of such assurance, her Majesty would put the most favourable construction on all his words and actions.

The Speaker of the Commons then withdrew.

After the oaths had been administered to several Peers, their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The House met to-day shortly before two o'clock.

The SPEAKER, on his return with several members from the Lords, whither the House had been summoned to hear the Royal Commission read, intimated that the Lords Commissioners had, in her Majesty's name, ratified the choice of her faithful Commons in the election of Speaker. (Loud cheers.) The right hon. gentleman also observed that the only business on that day would be, to administer the usual oaths to members.

The names of members were then called in the alphabetical order of counties and towns which respectively they represented, and the oaths administered.—Adjourned.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.—We understand that the Queen wrote with her own hands, a letter of condolence to Miss Harcourt, the daughter of the late Archbishop of this diocese, on the demise of that lamented prelate. It is said that its sentiment and expression reflect the highest credit upon the intellectual powers as well as the amiable sensibilities of her Majesty's disposition.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP OF GUERNSEY.—Major-General F. Napier, C.B., the Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, has resigned his appointment.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN GROVER.—We regret to have to announce the death, at Brussels, on the 5th inst., of Captain Grover, F.R.S., through whose exertions, a short time since, Dr. Wolff was enabled to go on his mission to Bokhara in search of the lamented officers Stoddart and Conolly.

CONVOCATION OF THE CLERGY.—A grand Convocation of the Clergy took place yesterday (Friday) in St. Paul's Cathedral. The great doors at the west end of the Cathedral were thrown open soon after eleven o'clock, and the Bishops of Hereford and Rochester, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, the advocates, proctors, and other officers of Doctors' Commons, and a number of the clergy, walked in procession up the centre aisle, preceded by the vergers. The service was then read in Latin by the Bishop of Hereford, and a Latin sermon was preached by Dr. Jeff, the Principal of King's College. After which the procession was again formed, and the Convocation quitted the Cathedral.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—A notice has been issued from the Lord Chamberlain's Office, dated Thursday last, to the effect that tickets to see the new House of Lords, in the Palace of Westminster, will be issued from the Lord Great Chamberlain's Office, every Wednesday, between the hours of eleven and four o'clock, for the subsequent or any other Saturday. Each ticket will admit the bearer and one other person. All applications must be made personally, or through a responsible agent. Persons receiving tickets will be required to leave their names and address, written on a card, at the office. Tickets will be admitted on Saturdays only, between the hours of ten and four o'clock. Saturday, the 27th inst., will be the first day for the admission of tickets.

THE BIRMINGHAM MEMORIAL.—The memorial which has been prepared by the Committee of the Birmingham Currency Reform Association, in compliance with the resolution of the public meeting held in the Town Hall in that borough on Friday, the 5th inst., was forwarded yesterday (Friday) to Lord J. Russell for presentation to her Majesty.

THE LATE MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF MR. NELLE IN HACKNEY.—Thursday afternoon the inquiry was resumed for the sixth time, before Mr. Baker, Church-street, Hackney, on the body of Mr. Nelle, aged 73 years, who died on the 27th ult., from the effects of arsenic. Mrs. Mary Louisa Alnutt, a widow, stated that she was the daughter of the deceased, and resided at her father's late residence in Grove-place, Hackney. Her son, William Alnutt, had a severe fall when he was eighteen months old, and afterwards suffered from inflammation on the brain. He had since had bad health, and frequently complained of his head. Witness had seen a great alteration in his conduct during the last seven months. The witness then repeated the evidence respecting the deceased being shot at in his garden on the night of the 16th of September last, which has already been reported. She further stated that, about three weeks since, her son asked her what arsenic was like, and she told him it was like flour. Witness vomited very much on Tuesday evening, before the death of the deceased, after she had sweetened some gruel with sugar contained in the vase, and swallowed it.—Inspector Waller, in answer to a question put to him by Mr. Ballantine, said, that when he apprehended William Alnutt, he said, "Pray forgive me. I was tempted to do it. Witness asked him who tempted him, and he said no person tempted him, but a voice appeared to him to say, "Do it—do it; you will not be discovered." The Coroner then summed up, and the jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against William Alnutt.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid to the 12th inst. represent that M. Bravo Murillo is gazetted Minister of Public Instruction, and General Manuel de la Concha is gazetted Ambassador at Paris.

The Cortes was to open on the 15th. It was said that M. Mon was to be elected President of the Chamber of Deputies.

WEST INDIES.

The *Dee* arrived at Southampton from the West Indies at noon yesterday (Friday). She brings intelligence of a hurricane which took place in the island of Tobago, on the 11th of October, by which seventeen lives were lost, and nearly 800 houses and public works either destroyed or injured, as also much shipping. It is supposed that Trinidad has also suffered.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SLAVER CAPTURED.—Her Majesty's brig *Contest*, Commander M'Murdo, has captured a fine slaver schooner, the *Esperanza*, of 120 tons (Brazilian), with 217 slaves on board. The prize has been sent to Sierra Leone. The *Contest* was at Loango, on the 9th Aug. Five slaves had been captured in three weeks on the South Division, and three in the Bights of Benin.

THE ARMY IN IRELAND.—The army in Ireland, for November, 1847, consists of ten regiments of Cavalry—viz., 2d Dragoon Guards, 6th Dragoon Guards, 1st Royal Dragoons, 2d Royal North British Dragoons, 4th (Queen's Own) Light Dragoons, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars, 8th (Royal Irish) Hussars, 13th Light Dragoons, and 17th Lancers; two troops of Royal Horse Artillery, 10 companies of Royal Artillery (battalion with field batteries and officers of Royal Engineers); 23 regiments of Infantry—2d (Queen's) Royals, 3rd Buffs, 6th Royals (reserve battalion), 13th Light Infantry, 26th (Cameronians), 40th, 41st (Welsh), 44th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 55th, 59th, 64th, 67th (1st battalion), 67th (reserve battalion), 68th Light Infantry, 70th, 74th, Highlanders, 75th, 83rd, 85th Light Infantry, and 92nd Highlanders; 14 depots of Infantry—viz., 7th (Royal Fusiliers), 15th, 16th, 19th, 34th, 38th, 54th, 66th, 72nd (Highlanders), 73rd, 77th, 79th (Highlanders), 88th (Connaught Rangers), and 95th; forming an effective force of 28,900 rank and file of all arms, with 21,682 enrolled pensioners and staffs of militia corps.

CHARGE OF COLLUSION WITH SMUGGLERS AGAINST THE COAST-GUARD.—An inquiry of three days' duration at the Dover Custom-house, touching the conduct of the members of the Coast Guard at the Townsend station, viz., chief-boatman Rule and—Fox, terminated on Thursday (last week). The allegations against the men were, that Fox had left his guard while a boat, laden with contraband goods, was worked, and that Rule was implicated in the transaction. The accused parties have been suspended, and the evidence has been sent to the central board in London, who will decide definitively what course is to be pursued towards the men.

MILITARY BALL AT WINDSOR.—It is always a gratifying circumstance to witness a good and kindly feeling existing between the commissioned and non-commissioned officers in her Majesty's service. A ball was given on Wednesday evening, at the Hope Inn, Frogmore-road, by the Colonel and officers of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), to the non-commissioned officers of the Regiment, and their wives and friends; the number present being upwards of one hundred and fifty, including several of the Windsor tradesmen. Several of the officers were also present, and joined in the dance. The band of the Regiment performed during the evening.

SIR C. NAPIER AND HIS PENSION FROM PORTUGAL.—Sir C. Napier has written to the *Times*, in reply to an article published in that paper on the 19th ult. The gallant officer denies that he "ever mentioned the subject of his pension to the Minister of Finance, and, upon his regretting that it was in arrears, begged that no favour might be shown him." He admits, however, that his agent had received four months pension, and states that there are still thirteen due. It is, we believe, undoubted that the pension of every other British subject having claims on Portugal, from the Duke of Wellington downwards, is at least eighteen months in arrears, and that, for that period, no Portuguese public servant has received his pay. We are glad (observes the *Times*) to find, however, that Sir C. Napier made no application for the arrears due to him, but we still cannot help regarding the acceptance of any favour by an officer holding the position in respect to the Portuguese Government which the Admiral of the British fleet in the Tagus occupies, as a subject of unqualified regret.

The vacancy created by the retirement of Mr. Gatty, the Taxing Master, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Joseph Parkes, who has been for many years solicitor to the Charity Commission.

At a meeting of the South Cheshire Agricultural Society, held at Crewe, last week, a resolution was passed to the effect, that the operations of the Society should in future be extended over the whole county.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.—A crowded public meeting, in favour of an effective and comprehensive sanitary bill, took place on Monday evening, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, under the auspices of the following associations:—Health of Towns, National Philanthropic, Health of London, City and Liberty of Westminster, and the Working Men's Association. The chair was taken by Mr. Benjamin Bond Cabell, who was supported by Mr. Mackinnon, M.P.; Mr. Chas. Lushington, M.P.; Sir Chas. Aldis, &c. &c. The Chairman observed that, as the Government had taken up the question of sanitary reform honestly and fairly, it was but fitting that these Societies should meet and pass some distinct resolution by which all their powers might be concentrated to the more effective support of the Legislature in their exertions towards the end sought by all. The resolution to be proposed that evening had been framed with a view to that effect. Mr. Mackinnon then moved the following resolution:—"That the drainage and sewage of the metropolis are very insufficient; the cleansing of the streets exceedingly imperfect; the supply of water lamentably deficient in quantity, and bad in quality; that the practice of burying the dead in the midst of the living produces great demoralisation, and grossly violates the sanctity of the grave. That these, among other evils, entail enormous and unnecessary expenses upon the people, and lead to a great deterioration of health, and fearful destruction of life." Carried unanimously.—A second resolution was also passed, deploring the general apathy on the subject, and the absence of an uniform law which would give the Government an efficient control over local administrative bodies; and pledging the meeting to support the Government in any efforts made by it to pass a sound and comprehensive sanitary measure.—The meeting, having been addressed by several eminent men of science and experience on the subject, separated.

THE PEOPLE'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.—On Monday a crowded meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, for the purpose of hearing an explanation of the principles and objects of the "People's International League." Amongst those on the platform were Colonel Thompson, M.P.; Mr. George Thompson, M.P.; Mr. Williams, M.P.; Mr. P. A. Taylor, jun., &c. The chair was taken by Dr. Bowring, M.P. The principles and objects of the League may be gathered from the resolutions adopted by the meeting, which set forth the propriety of obtaining full intelligence upon all matters bearing on the conduct and policy of the Government, whether at home or abroad, our relations with foreign nations, and their social and political manifestations and progress, as also of bringing to bear upon the foreign policy of this country the beneficial influence of public opinion, by circulating accurate and systematic information concerning the political condition and relations of foreign countries; and by promoting a good understanding between the people of this and all other countries.

NATIONAL ANTI-GOLD-LAW LEAGUE.—The sixth meeting of this Association was held on Monday night, at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill, Mr. Fras. Bennock in the Chair. The Chairman opened the proceedings of the evening by observing that the object which the League had in view was to secure a full, a safe, and a sufficient circulating medium to float the manufacturing enterprise of this country. The only question which they had to decide was, what the circulating medium should be. The principle for which the League contended was, that there was no necessity that a circulating medium should possess an intrinsic value—and this principle was opposed by the bullionists. The speaker, in the course of his observations, entered fully into the consideration of the questions affecting the article of gold in its three-fold capacity—as a commodity, as the standard of value, and as a circulating medium; and some other persons, including Mr. Chisholm Anstey, M.P., having delivered their sentiments on the objects of the League, the meeting terminated.

MR. FERRAND AND MR. CORNEWALL LEWIS.—In Michaelmas Term, 1846, a rule for a criminal information was granted by the Court of Queen's Bench, on the application of Mr. G. C. Lewis, then one of the Central Poor-Law Commissioners, and now member for Herefordshire, and Secretary to the Board of Control, against Mr. W. B. Ferrand, the late member for Knaresborough, for certain charges affecting Mr. Lewis, contained in two letters written by Mr. Ferrand, and published by his desire in the *Times*, in August, 1846. The matter has been recently arranged through the intervention of friends—Lord John Manners acting for Mr. Ferrand, and Mr. Hayward (Queen's Counsel) for Mr. Lewis; and the charges in question have been withdrawn.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The prizes annually awarded by the Society of Apothecaries to medical students for proficiency in Botany and Materia Medica were, on Wednesday last, presented by Mr. E. Bean, the Master of the Society, to the successful candidates. Mr. J. S. Bristow, of St. Thomas's Hospital, received the botanical gold medal; Mr. G. T. Jones, of University College, the botanical silver medal and prize books; and Mr. William Baydon, of University College, received a botanical prize of books. Mr. J. W. B. Steggall, of Charing-cross Hospital, received the materia medica gold medal; and Mr. B. Davies, of University College, the materia medica silver medal. The examination for the botanical prizes had been conducted by Mr. N. B. Ward; and the examination for the materia medica prizes by Dr. Copland.

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.—At the sitting of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, on Monday last, Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart., M.P., in the chair, several grants in aid were made both for rebuilding and repairing sacred edifices throughout the country.

MEETING OF MASTER PRINTERS.—A special general meeting of master printers was held on Tuesday, at Anderson's Hotel, Fleet street, to receive the report of the Committee of Conference appointed at the general meeting held on the 19th of May last, "to settle all matters now in dispute, or not touched upon, or not clearly defined in the scale of 1805-10;" and also to receive a recommendation as to the formation of a Committee of Reference, and on other matters. From the report adopted, it appears that the scale of prices for compositors' work had been satisfactorily settled between the delegates of the masters and men; and a resolution was passed for sending two copies of the scale to each office throughout the trade, for the use respectively of the masters and compositors. A resolution was also passed for the appointment of a Committee of Reference of twelve master printers (six to be chosen by the compositors), for the purpose of settling any disputes relative to work which may not have been apprehended in the preparation of the scale of prices; and to interpret any disputed point in the scale.

MARLBOROUGH VESTRY.—The PUBLIC HEALTH.—On Saturday, Mr. George Daniels brought up the reports of the committees nominated to inquire into the health of the five districts. The report stated that these comprised 583 streets and ways, the cleansing of which, for the last ten years, cost £43,077; and their lighting, which was effected by 3150 lamps, cost, for the same period, £11,200; and the paving, &c., £178,117; and that the small buildings in the parish were erected without any regard for either the health or comfort of the inhabitants. In some instances, 24 rooms, containing 121 inhabitants, had only one yard and one cistern for their general use; and in other cases, the houses had neither back windows, yards, nor back entrances. In 280 streets, the sewerage was all but neglected. The several committees strongly recommended a reform in the mode of sewerage, supplying water, lighting, and ventilating, and also that burials should be done away with in the parish.—Mr. Standford then brought up the report of the committee appointed to adopt measures for the suppression of vagrancy. The report stated that the committee had waited upon the Home Secretary, who promised to second their views. They had no dependence for assistance from the police magistrates, who only committed two-thirds of 42,000 brought before them. Amongst other measures, the committee recommend the appointment of special constables, in coloured clothes, to watch and arrest vagrants. The report was received.

DISTRESS IN LAMBETH.—On Tuesday evening a preliminary meeting of gentlemen resident in Lambeth took place, at the Horns Tavern, for the purpose of raising a subscription to mitigate, in the approaching season of winter, the sufferings of the poor of the locality, which have been aggravated by the depression of trade and the high price of provisions during the past season. The parties have formed themselves into a committee to carry this benevolent object into effect, and have put themselves in communication with several owners of property in the parish, with the view of inducing them to contribute pecuniary aid towards their charitable design.

ABOLITION OF THE SMITHFIELD MARKET.—On Saturday last the requisite notices of intended application to the ensuing session of Parliament to empower the New Smithfield Market and Abattoir Company to establish public slaughter-houses for the supply of meat, &c., to the cities of London and Westminster, were given by that company. The act proposes to establish seven public abattoirs and cattle markets, the principal one to be between Camden-town and Maiden-lane, one at Kensington, another at Paddington, Islington, Stepney, and Battersea; to make the slaughtering of beasts at any other place unlawful within the cities of London and Westminster, and proper regulations to be enforced, and inspectors appointed to destroy unwholesome meat.

The re-paving of Lombard-street with wood was proposed, on Tuesday, before the City Commissioners of Sewers. It was opposed by Sir Peter Laurie, but strongly supported by others; and was carried by a very large majority—27 to 3. The cost will be about £900; but the bankers residing in that street have undertaken to defray one-third of the expense of the new paving.

THE CITY COUNCIL COURT.—On Saturday last Mr. Commissioner Bullock had no fewer than 102 cases to dispose of, and, by his decisions and impartiality, gave much satisfaction in almost every case, the oppressive creditor and the dishonest debtor being the only parties to find fault.

SHOOTING IN GLEN URQUHART.—On Saturday, the 6th inst., Lord Reidhavan gave a *bataillon* in the principal covers surrounding the House of Balmacraan. The party were in all four guns, viz., his Lordship, the Hon. George Stuart, Brodie Dunn, Esq., of Milton Brodie, and Francis Palmer, Esq. The sport commenced at ten o'clock, and between that hour and four, the party bagged 312 head, consisting of pheasants, hares, rabbits, and twelve woodcocks.

INFLUENCE OF THE PRESS.—On Friday se'night a fellow, named David Gregg, was convicted before Mr. Sergeant Adams of having ill-used a respectable married female, named Morris. After the verdict had been recorded, Mr. Sergeant Adams turned to Mr. Hector Rose, a magistrate, who sat beside him, and said, "Now, what's to be done with him?" "Give him fourteen days," said Mr. Rose. "No," said Mr. Sergeant Adams, "he must have more than that, or there will be a shower of leaders in the press about it." This was said in a tone which, while it was intended to have been heard only by Mr. Rose, audibly reached the reporters: it is a striking proof of the influence of the press. The fellow was sent to Bridewell for a month.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE DOWAGER LADY FORTESCUE.

The Right Honourable Hester Countess Fortescue, was third daughter of the famous politician, George Grenville, and sister of George, first Marquis of Buckingham. Her Ladyship was born the 30th November, 1760; she married the 10th May, 1782, Hugh, third Baron and first Earl Fortescue, by whom she had three sons and six daughters. The present Earl is her eldest son, and among her daughters are Lady King, Lady Newton Fellows, Lady Ann Wilbraham, Lady Williams, and Lady Courtenay. The Countess Dowager Fortescue died on the 13th inst., after a prolonged illness, at Meare Gifford, the family seat, in Devonshire, at the advanced age of nearly 87.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL NEWBERRY.

This distinguished officer entered the British service in 1794, and rose through the various grades to that of a Lieutenant-General in 1830. In 1842, he also received the Colonelcy of the 3rd Dragoon Guards. General Newberry acted in Ireland during the rebellion of 1798, and was present at the engagement with the rebels, and the French at Ballinacree. In 1816, he commanded the first Cavalry brigade at the siege and capture of Huttus. Again, in 1817 and 1818, he superintended the proceedings of the Cavalry of the left division of the Marquis of Hastings's gallant army, which was the first engaged with the Pindarees, and he took the whole of their baggage and camp. He was subsequently removed to the command of the Cavalry, with a light division, under Major-General Sir Thomas Brown, and captured at one fort nine pieces of artillery, and took prisoner the Artillery General; he was afterwards present at several severe and successful attacks on the enemy's troops. The whole period of General Newberry's service comprised 53 years. This gallant veteran died on the 9th inst., at Wiesbaden, aged 70.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

SHIPWRECK AND DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

A letter of the 12th inst., from Skibbereen, Ireland, thus announces the wreck of the packet-ship *Stephen Whitney*, and loss of ninety-one souls. "The *Stephen Whitney* packet-ship, from New York to Liverpool, was totally wrecked on the West Galf (an island near Skull), on the 10th inst., at 10 p.m.; the master, Popham, drowned. She had on board a general cargo. Crew and passengers, 110; 91 lost—viz., 76 passengers; 15, master and crew. Twenty were females, and three children. The names of the cabin passengers lost are, Mrs. Thom, English; Mr. Roberts, New York merchant; Mr. McCabe, American; Dr. Sweeney, Irish; Mr. Fudge, Welsh; Mr. Robinson, Liverpool. Part of the cotton has been brought into Skull."

The *Stephen Whitney* was a splendid vessel, of 1034 tons burden, and belonged to the class of packet-ships termed the "Red Star Line," of which Messrs. Thos. and Joseph Sands and Co., of Liverpool, are the consignees. She was built in New York, about seven years ago, and took the place of the packet-ship *St. Andrew*, which was wrecked off this port in the memorable gale of January, 1839. The late commander of the *Stephen Whitney*, Captain C. W. Popham, was highly respected, and was an active and a skilful navigator. He was for some years chief officer of the ill-fated ship, when under the charge of Captain W. C. Thompson, and succeeded to the command about two years ago, on that gentleman resigning to superintend the construction of the screw steam-ship *Sarah Sands*.

The unfortunate packet-ship left New York on the evening of the 18th ult., with 110 passengers and crew on board. Subsequently, on the 22d ult., she was spoken by the packet-ship *Sea*, and during several days, until the 27th, the two ships sailed in company. They then parted, in lat. 41, long. 48. The *Sea* arrived in the Mersey on Thursday last, but so late as Saturday night no accounts were received of the *Stephen Whitney*.

The manner of the unfortunate occurrence was thus:—Captain Popham, having run close on the land, mistook the lighthouse of Crookhaven for that of the Old Head of Kinsale, and under this erroneous impression bore away and went ashore. In ten minutes she went to pieces. All the female passengers were said to be drowned; the second mate shared the same fate. The Inspector and Collector of Customs rendered all assistance in their power; and 19 lives were saved.

Nine years back, a similar fate attended another ship upon the same spot—the *Lady Flora Hastings*, we believe; and on that occasion every soul perished.

The cargo of the ill-fated vessel consisted of about 10,000 bushels of corn, 1000 bales of cotton, 100 boxes of cheese, 400 barrels of rosin, 20 boxes of clocks, and the other articles which may be comprised in a general cargo.

The names of the survivors of passengers and crew, are given as follows:—Crew: Thomas Allen, a native of Connecticut, first mate of the vessel; James D. Mackey, third mate; William Johnson, a native of Yorkshire; Joseph Miller, an American, steward of the vessel; John Hatheway, an American; David Ferguson, a native of Glasgow; William Smith, of Baltimore, U.S.; Henry Hume, of Scotland; Daniel Greaves, Johnstown, Scotland; Thomas Jackson, Boston, U.S.; John Pearson, New York; George Prince, New York; James Saunders, an American; Adolphus Jackson, New York. The passengers who escaped were: Edward Ekin, a native of Movil, county Donegal; James McGlaskey, of Fenny, Derry; Joseph Butler, city of Dublin; and Patrick Peterson, Roscrea, county Tipperary.

ROBBERY AT THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY STATION.

One of the most daring robberies ever perpetrated in the metropolis, involving the loss of a large amount of property, took place at the Great Western Railway Station on the evening of Sunday last.

It should be stated in explanation, that the booking-offices for first and second-class passengers run parallel with each other, both being entered by distinct doors from the front yard, and both affording distinct egress on to the platform from which the trains start. The two offices communicate with each other by a pair of folding doors, the clerks in each being thus enabled to pass to and fro without leaving their positions behind the counters over which the money is paid. The egress on to the platform from the second-class booking-office is by a pair of folding doors, which at night are fastened by a single bolt from the inside, running up into the top of the door-frame. The inner platform being considered quite private, no more secure fastening to the door has been deemed necessary, and, unfortunately, from the fact of the two doors not meeting very closely, nothing was more easy than to unfasten this bolt from the outside; thus, any person having once got upon the platform, might with ease, by the insertion of a crooked nail or some such instrument, obtain admittance to the booking-office. This is exactly what appears to have been done. As the most opportune moment for the perpetration of the robbery, the thieves appear to have selected the period of the arrival of the 1st train on Sunday night, viz., half-past ten o'clock, when all the booking-clerks and other officers, with the exception of the few whose duty it is to receive the in-coming train, had left. The thieves, no doubt, had previously secreted themselves among the carriages always remaining about the station, and there is every reason to believe that they did not commence operations until all the officers of the company were busy in attending to the passengers arriving by the up-train. They appear, then, having obtained admittance as above described into the second-class booking-office, to have gone behind the counter, and forcing in succession all the tills (six in number) open, and to have cleared them of their contents. This done, they passed into the first-class office, where they did precisely the same thing, every one of the drawers in both offices being forcibly wrenched open. At the right hand extremity of the first-class booking-office is a small closet, containing an iron safe, where the money taken during the day is placed when not convenient to send it to the bankers, as on Sunday night, for instance; this safe stood on a pair of brackets. Here also all articles of value sent for transmission by railway are generally placed pending their despatch. This closet was fastened by a common lock, which yielded readily enough to an iron wrench, and from it they removed bodily the safe, which contained no less than £1200 in notes, gold, and silver, the proceeds of the day's traffic. They then, it is supposed, carried their load back into the second-class office, the front door of which they unlocked and let themselves out. In addition to the £1200 cash, the safe contained a large quantity of railway securities, the property of the chief booking clerk. In the closet with the safe were two boxes of bullion, each insured for a large amount. Happily, these were untouched. The Forresters are in pursuit of the robbers, but no clue has yet been obtained. It is feared the robbers were well acquainted with the internal arrangements of the office.

DESTRUCTION OF A PIANOFORTE MANUFACTORY.—On Tuesday night, shortly after eleven o'clock, a fire, involving a serious destruction of valuable property, broke out in the pianoforte manufactory belonging to Messrs. Bridglands. The premises, which were three floors high, were situated in Wardour-mews, where they had a frontage of nearly 70 feet, extending backwards to Wardour-street, and were well stored with goods, some finished, and others partially so. The discovery was made by police-constable C 135, who perceived a dense mass of black smoke issuing from the windows. The engines of the London Brigade, parish, West of England, and County officers, quickly arrived, and were forthwith put into operation. The fire, however, had got too strong to hold to be easily subdued. The inhabitants of Wardour-street and Noel-street, being apprehensive that their own habitations would be consumed, removed their furniture into the open street, a large proportion of which was carried away by the crowd, notwithstanding the exertions of the police. By half-past twelve o'clock the fire was so far subdued as to allay all fears of its further extension. The damage appears to be confined principally to the manufactory in which the flames commenced.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE SERGEANT ARMOURER IN THE GREENADIER GUARDS.—An inquest was held on Thursday afternoon, upon the body of Mr. Thomas Cracknell, aged 63 years, Sergeant Armourer at the Infantry Barracks, Windsor, who expired suddenly in bed that morning between nine and ten o'clock. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased had died of apoplexy, caused by an effusion of blood to the brain. The Jury returned a verdict accordingly.

REVISION OF THE METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS ACT.—A committee, privately nominated by Lord Morpeth, to consider the more glaring evils of the Buildings Act, has had several meetings. It consists of Mr. Hosking, Mr. Poynter, and Mr. Shaw, the official referees; Mr. Pownall and Mr. Aitchison, on the part of the district surveyors; and Mr. Biers and Mr. Piper, on the part of the builders.

FIRE IN GREAT EALING.—On Monday morning, between two and three o'clock, a fire, attended with considerable loss of property, broke out upon the premises belonging to Mr. Hall, a marine store-dealer, at Great Ealing, near the church. In the space of a few minutes the building, from bottom to top, presented one immense sheet of fire. Upon the engines arriving, the building was almost gutted, and the only water that could be obtained was from a pump some distance off. Mr. Hall's stock is totally destroyed. Some of the neighbours will also be serious losers by the fire.



SOUTH SEA WHALE FISHING.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.

STUPENDOUS SUSPENSION BRIDGE IN HUNGARY.

This vast bridge is in course of construction across the Danube, at Pesth, the greatest commercial town, and the most populous city, in Hungary. The great work is from the design of Mr. Tierney Clark. It is 1200 feet in length, in three spans; the centre span being 600 feet, and the side spans 300 feet each. (The centre span of the great Menai-bridge is 560 feet.) The granite for the piers was brought in immense

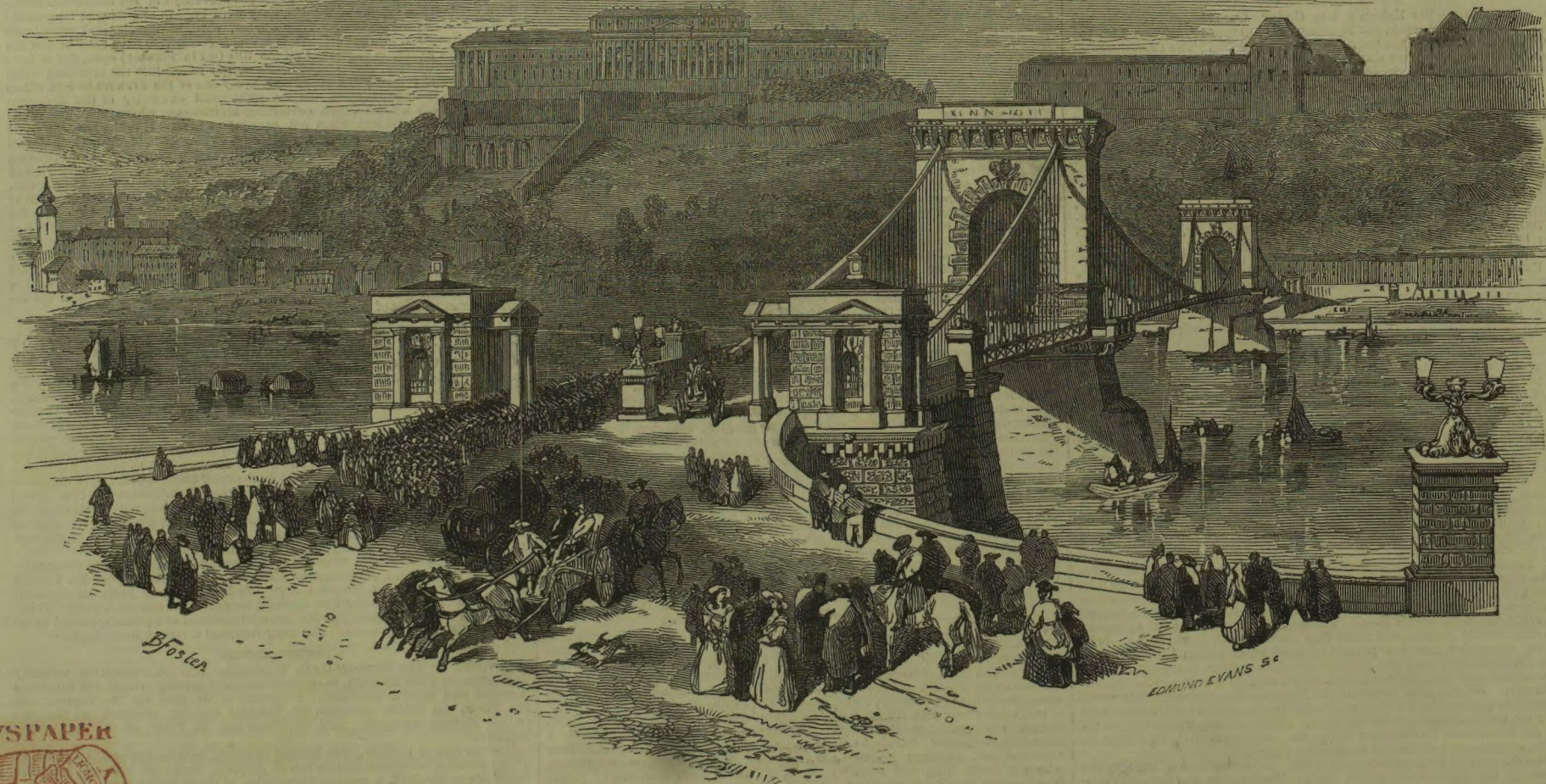
blocks, some of them from 12 to 16 tons weight each, from Linz, in Upper Austria. The superstructure—the arches crossing the roadway, and the lodges—as our illustration shows, will be of very handsome design; and the quays of approach will be in corresponding style.

The chains have been made in England; the contractor for the coffer-dams was an Englishman, as were, also, the principal workmen; and all the machinery has been supplied from this country. The total cost of the Bridge we understand will be £600,000.

SPERM WHALE FISHING.

DRAWN BY DUNCAN.

The chase and capture of the Sperm Whale present many striking scenes for the pencil; but, probably, none more effective than that chosen by the artist in the present instance—the Whale in his “flurry,” or dying. Mr. Beale, in his excellent “Natural History of the Sperm Whale,” gives a very graphic account of the affair.



STUPENDOUS SUSPENSION BRIDGE OVER THE DANUBE, AT PESTH, IN HUNGARY.



We take up the narrative at the point when the Whale, not having had all his "spoutings out," had risen again to finish them; when one of the party passing quickly to the bows of the boat, he stood to way-lay him as he came careering along, throwing his enormous head completely out of the water, for he was now "gallied," or frightened. He soon came, and caught a sight of the boat, just as he got within dart; the vast animal rolled itself over in an agony of fear to alter its course; but it was too late, the harpoon was hurled with excellent aim, and was plunged deeply into his side, near the fin. The completion of his destruction, however, was a work of considerable difficulty, the Whale continuing to descend the moment either of the boats got nearly within dart of him. But, after an hour's exertion this way, six out of the ten boats which were engaged, got fast to him by their harpoons, but not one of them could get near enough to give him a fatal lance; he towed them all in various directions for some time, taking care to descend below the surface the moment a boat drew up over his flukes, or otherwise drew near, which rendered it almost impossible to strike him in the body, even when the lance was darted, although the after part of his "small" was perforated in a hundred places: from these wounds the blood gushed in considerable quantities, and as the poor animal moved along, towing the boats, he left a long ensanguined stain in the ocean. At last, becoming weak from his numerous and deep wounds, he grew less capable of avoiding his foes, which gave an opportunity for one of them to pierce him to the life!—dreadful was that moment the acute pain which the Leviathan experienced, and which roused the dormant energies of his gigantic frame. As the life's blood gurgled thick through the nostrils, the immense creature went into his "flurry" with excessive fury; and the boats were speedily sterned off while he beat the water in his dying

convulsions with a force that appeared to shake the firm foundation of the ocean!

The ships in the distance of the picture are "cutting in," and "trying out." The first process is bringing the whale alongside the ship, and "cutting in," by means of instruments, called "spades," until the whole of the blubber is stripped off to the tail or flukes; the head being cut off in the beginning of the process. The "blanket pieces," which are cut from the long strips of fat or blubber, then pass through different processes in the "trying out," or extracting the oil by heat.

These operations are not attended with any unpleasant smell, and are very quickly performed; and eighty barrels of oil may be stowed away in the hold of the ship in less than three days after the destruction of the animal.

MUSIC.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.—The termination of the Promenade Concerts is announced for this evening (the 20th), and M. Jullien will give his *Bal Masque* on Monday next. M. Berlioz has been zealously employed in preparing for the opening of the operatic campaign, the first or second week in December. Mme. Dorus Gras is expected in town daily. The rehearsals for "Lucia" have been carried on, with Mr. Reeves as the *Edgar*.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.—(From our own Correspondent).—PARIS, Wednesday.—It is reported that MM. Duponchel and Roqueplan have determined that Miss Birch shall make her *début* in the ensuing week; but my belief is, that this ill-used vocalist, disgusted at the treatment she has received, will throw up her engagement, rather than now trust herself to the tender mercies of a French managerial *claque*. Verdi's "Jerusalem" ("I Lombardi"), is announced for Monday next; and Anber's "Ayde," at the Opéra-Comique, for the end of the month. Adolphe Adam's new theatre the Théâtre National, was opened on Mon-

day night. At the Italiens, Grisi electrified the audience on Saturday night, in "Gemma di Vergy," in which Gardoni and Ronconi had parts. Mdle. Alboni has been engaged by M. Vatel, for December, January, and February. She is expected at the close of the month, and will appear as *Arsace* in "Semiramide." "La Donna del Lago," and "Cenerentola," will be got up for Alboni. In March she will return to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. Bellini's "Pirata" is in rehearsal for Madame Castellan, Coletti, and Mario. Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro" will be given with Grisi, Madame Castellan, and Mdle. Corbali, Coletti, Lablache, Cellini, Tagliafico, and Polonini. Coletti is to sing in the "Due Foscari," and Ronconi in "Nabucco" (Nino.) Mercadante's "Bravo" has been withdrawn from rehearsal, and will not be done. Cerito and St. Leon are drawing great houses at the Grand Opera. Flora Fabbri, and her *cara sposa*, M. Breten, have returned to the Académie, after a brilliant campaign in Italy. M. Silvain is in Paris, after a tour with Lucile Grahn, who is also here. Carlotta Grisi is starting in Brussels. Rosati will make her *début* here in a few days. Marie Tacchini is the delight of the Viennese amateurs. Felicien David has announced a concert at the Conservatoire, for the 12th of December, to perform his "Moïse au Sinaï," which he has entirely rewritten. Meyerbeer, the composer of the "Huguenots," "Robert le Diable," &c., is in Paris for some days. The Académie is trying to obtain an opera from him; but he has required, as a *sine qua non*, Madame Viardot Garcia and Mario, both of whom are engaged for London, for 1848 and 1849. Viardot was to have appeared at Dresden on Monday night. Mme. Tadolini is engaged at her Majesty's Theatre for next season. Mr. Lumley was at Milan at the last advices. Signora Zoia is creating a great sensation in Italy by her performance in Donizetti's "Figlia del Reggimento"—she plays the drum to perfection. Lortzing's new opera of "Ondine" is the rage in Germany. Mdle. Jenny Lind is now at Stockholm, reposing after her brilliant achievements in England and Germany. Mr. Mitchell is still in Paris, making preparations for his season at the St. James's Theatre. Two danseuses, Mdles. Louise and Nathalie Fitzjames, have been performing, with immense success, in the French provinces, in Perrot's ballet, "Le Debre d'un Peintre." Coppola's new opera of "Fingal," produced at Palermo, was a failure, some attempts at imitations of a storm provoking a tempest on the part of the public.

F I N E A R T S .



THE SISTERS.

THE SISTERS.*

MET in the time of Life's young confidence,
To ponder o'er their secrets of the heart,
And revel in the sweet and solemn sense
Of SISTERS' truth—exchanged without an art.
A full and free disclosure of the soul
Each to the other;—so that both may share
The happy thought, that brings a bright control,
The gushing sorrow, or the silent care!

So that, if one dear Sister be too glad
With sunny bliss, the other's heart, to-day,
Shall cease beneath her sunshine—to be sad,
And catch some gleaming from the happy ray!

Yes! if the other melancholy wear:
Bathed in the sunshine of a sister's bliss
The Joy of Love shall snatch away the care,
And down the sorrow in a sunny kiss!

* From the celebrated Painting, by a German Artist.

So if one grieve—and have or grief deep cause,
The other glad,—and with gay tune for gladness;
The glad,—by sympathy's fond mutual laws,
Will hide her joy, and wear her sister's sadness.
Each of the other is a living part,
And, ready for the other's sweet receiving,
Keeps the affections of her gentle heart
Truthful alike for gladness or for grieving!

This is a holy interchange of Love
Which only Sisters know—(unless, indeed,
We name that higher fountain from above,
Which rolls life's river through its fairest mead;
And flows in filial streams, and interweaves
Parents' and Children's feelings, gushing free—
Making the green, young glory of the leaves
Seem as it only grew to bless the tree!)

Yes! Sister's Love is of the holiest kind;
Blended without a single false desire,—
No Passion-God, with his own madness blind
(Like the young Phoenix sprung from Cupid's fire),
But of the chaste, the beautiful, the fair,
With force of kindred shining in its eyes—
Soft as a whisper, solemn as a prayer,
And clear as moonbeams under Summer skies!

Here are two SISTERS whom fond ART would prove
Young Sybils of the Soul,—of such a kind
Discoursing with the beauty of such Love,
And with such gentle truthfulness of mind!
Mixing the confidence of trusting hearts
Reciprocating Hope or Joy, or sorrow;
And both prepared to blend the changing parts
Of One's to-day or of the other's morrow!

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

An admirable two-act comic drama, called "The Roused Lion," was produced here with signal success on Monday evening, and promises to be repeated to full audiences for many nights. So ingeniously is it constructed, that it is scarcely possible to detail its plot under more space than our columns afford, but we will endeavour to give an outline of it. Ernest de Fonblanche (Mr. Howe) has fallen in love with a very pretty girl, whom he has seen through a *lorgnette* at an oppo-

site house; and, at the desire of a roused friend, Gustave d'Herbelin (Mr. H. Vandenhoff), asks her to a dinner he is about to give some "demireps" of his acquaintance. Great preparations are made for this festival, in the middle of which Ernest's godfather, Stanislaus de Fonblanche (Mr. Webster), from whom he has great expectations, arrives in Paris, from the provinces. Another libertine, who is to be one of the guests, Hector Mouleon (Mr. A. Wigan), writes a letter to Ernest, telling him "that as soon as he has put the old manumy to bed"—wrapped him up in cotton, and stuffed his ears with it—their revelries can commence. This letter, from the similarity of names, falls into Stanislaus' hands: he immediately vows vengeance against Mouleon, and determines to join the party, much to his nephew's dissatisfaction, who dares not, however, show it. The

guests arrive, comprising Madame de St. Luc (Mrs. Seymour), a widow to whom Mouleon is paying his addresses; the Baroness Cabron (Mrs. Stanley), Luxical (Mr. Rogers), and Leonie (Miss Reynolds), who is brought under the chaperonage of Mdle. Suzanne Grasset de Villedieu, a *ci-devant première danseuse* (Mrs. Keeley). The old gentleman, who has got himself up with great effect for the occasion, in an instant creates a very favourable impression in his favour by the graceful manner in which he compliments the ladies, and even contrives to take the beauty of the party, Leonie, into dinner. The announcement of the meal cuts short an interesting anecdote which Stanislaus is telling to the company—how several years ago he had quarrelled with a gentleman coming out of the opera, and killed him in a duel. They go into the *salle-à-manger*, and, still re-

collecting the insulting letter, the "rouged lion," Stanislaus, begins to shine at the expense of Moulton. He cuts him out in love-making with the widow; he dances the gavotte with Suzanne (Mrs. Keeley), in a manner which entirely throws into the shade the other's waltz; he out-drinks him; he wins his money at cards; and lastly, fences with him for ten louis the hit, and wins an additional fifty. Meanwhile, Leonie is importuned more than is agreeable by Ernest and Gustave, and she throws herself upon Stanislaus for protection. He sends her to his apartment, and tells her that he will guard her honour. Hector learns that Leonie is in the old gentleman's room, and resolves upon, as he considers, exposing him to the ridicule of the company. Leonie has an interview with Stanislaus, in which she tells him that she came to the dinner expecting it was his house; for that her mother, on her death-bed, had told her to seek the possessor of the name of *Fonblanche* out whenever she heard it, and trust in him as a father. She shows him a letter, by which he sees that she is the daughter of the man whom he had killed in the duel at the opera years ago. He promises to befriend her, she falls on his neck, and at this moment Moulton opens the door and discovers them. But he is only made game of himself; for Stanislaus finishes the anecdote which dinner had interrupted, and tells Leonie that she shall be his sole heiress. He then discloses the fact that Moulton is a married man, upon which the widow discards him; and Leonie gives her hand to Ernest—her old lover through the *lorgnette*—which makes the "rouged lion," Stanislaus, perfectly happy.

The chief parts of the drama were Stanislaus and Suzanne. As the old beau of the empire, Mr. Webster played admirably. As soon as he has got over the hesitation which characterises his first night's performances, it will be one of his best characters: perhaps, his very best. His fencing, his dancing, and his gallantry of the old school, were carefully studied, and admirably carried out. Of Mrs. Keeley's *ci-devant* opera-dancer, it is impossible to speak too highly. Every word—every action had its meaning. The delicious coquetry with which she displayed her foot, when the old gentleman was talking to her; her airy dress, so clever a compromise between the sylph and the guest; her delight at again dancing the gavotte, and discovering in Stanislaus an old sweetheart; and the punctilio with which she insisted upon being called "Mademoiselle," drew down thunders of applause. No living actress could have made what Mrs. Keeley did of the character. Mr. Wigan, as the scamp Moulton, dressed and acted to perfection. It was what actors call "an up-hill part," but he played it capitally. Miss Reynolds gave the pathetic portions of what she had to speak, very nicely; and Mr. H. Vandenhoff's ineffective nonchalance only made us regret that he was playing at all.

The applause was most enthusiastic at the fall of the curtain; and Mr. Webster and Mrs. Keeley were called before it. The gentleman subsequently announced "The Roused Lion" for representation every evening until further notice. It will, however, bear considerable pruning: all the first part was very heavy; and the paths at the end somewhat lagged. It is the adaptation of a French piece, "Le Réveil du Lion," now performing in Paris.

On Thursday evening the new comedy, by Mr. Sullivan, called "Family Pride," was brought out, and with success; if its reception by the house can be taken as a proof. But we have seen so many instances of late, of plays which created a perfect *furor* on their first representation, being heard of no more after a few performances, that we put but little faith in these demonstrations. We do not think this new piece calculated to sustain the reputation which Mr. Sullivan has acquired by what he has previously done. It is certainly inferior to the "Bergar on Horseback," both in construction and conception; and with the exception of the characters played by Mr. Farren and his son, the parts were so ineffective that we do not wonder at the refusal of Mr. Keeley, Mr. Wigan, and Miss Julia Bennett to play those enacted by Messrs. Clarke, Hudson, and Miss Reynolds.

Yet the comedy was by no means deficient in literary merit. In the first three acts several admirable passages and epigrammatic replies were readily seized upon by the audience, and heartily applauded. After this, the interest and the writing fell off alike; and, more than once, in the fifth act, some very audible hissing came from the pit.

Paucity of incident was the great fault of the comedy; all the business of the five acts could have been put conveniently into two. The action opened well, and worked up capably to the middle, when it became somewhat prolix, and no sympathy was excited concerning the fortunes of any of the characters.

The plot—of remarkable tenacity—turns on the love entertained mutually between Arthur Courtney (Mr. H. Farren), the descendant of a very ancient family; and Sophia Chapman (Mrs. Nisbett), the daughter of a wool-merchant (Mr. Tilbury). Arthur is a fine spirited fellow, and does not altogether fall in with his mother's, Mrs. Willoughby Courtney (Mrs. W. Clifford) notions of family pride, albeit he is at times affected with them, in spite of the guidance of his honest-hearted tutor, Dr. Dodge (Mr. Farren). Mrs. Courtney, suspecting her son's attachment, tells Sophia an anecdote of an unequal marriage, which shows the girl what she may expect if she encourages his addresses. The consequence of this is, that, when he proposes, she refuses him—also a terrible blow to the Courtney pride. In pique, Arthur transfers his attentions to her cousin, Letitia Bradley (Miss Reynolds). From this point the story advances but little, until, after a series of troubles and mortifications which affect all parties alike, Mrs. Courtney sees the folly of her pride. She loses her acquaintances; gives Dr. Dodge notice to quit; and finds, to her misery, that her son determines on going with his tutor. Explanations at last take place. The young couple are made happy; Letitia, also, gives her hand to Captain Shanganah (Mr. Hudson); and Mrs. Courtney—somewhat inconsistently—hints at her own alliance with Dr. Dodge. An underplot amongst the servants was sustained by Grace (Mrs. Humby); Blandish (Mr. Brindal); and Straddle (Mr. Clark).

All the actors exerted themselves; and we must make especial mention of Mr. H. Farren, who very agreeably surprised us by his spirited performance of *Young Courtney*. It is decidedly the best thing that he has yet done, and he fully deserved the applause he met with. Mr. Farren had a part which suited him admirably; and gave his history, in the last act, to Mrs. Courtney, with all his inimitable artistic acting. And Mrs. Nisbett had so much that was nice to say, and said it so prettily, that her appearance on the stage was always the signal, as usual, for the liveliest expression of satisfaction amongst the audience. Mrs. W. Clifford was perfect as Mrs. Courtney.

The play was well mounted, and the scenery, consisting entirely of old interiors, excellently painted. All the principal performers were called for at the end of the play, and so was the author, but he did not appear. Mr. Farren announced it for repetition every evening.

We hope that Mr. Sullivan will, in his next comedy, pay greater attention to sustaining the interest of his plot. His talents are of no ordinary character; and he may, with a little care, take a high place, perhaps the highest, amongst the comedy writers of the present day. His style is fresh and vivid; and he has an agreeable method of depicting the manners of existing good society, by no means common amongst our dramatists.

ADELPHI.

Some interest was attached to the drama of "Gabrielli, or the Bequeathed Heart," produced here on Thursday evening, from the circumstance of its having been the last piece written by the late Mr. R. B. Peake; and Mr. Webster, in bringing it out, was chiefly actuated by a desire to keep the lamented gentleman's name before the public, whilst the subscription is open for the benefit of his family. We are happy to be able to record the complete success of the drama, which is likely to do good service to the lucky Adelphi.

It is in two acts, and the first passes in Italy, where a young Irish gentleman on his travels, Fitzgerald O'Carroll (Mr. Boyce), is spending the carnival-tide. He gives a grand entertainment to the revellers, and at it Gabrielli (Madame Celeste), the *prima donna* of the opera, appears as Diana. With her he falls desperately in love. Gabrielli, as the queen of the *fête*, asks all her admirers to bequeath her something in their will. Of Fitzgerald she asks his heart. He believes this to be an avowal of her affection for him; and insists that his will shall be immediately drawn up by Valdarno (Mr. O. Smith), a Milanese lawyer. Upon this man's suggestion a condition is attached to the bequest—that, if Fitzgerald's relatives offer any opposition to it, the penalty of £10,000 shall be chargeable on the Irish estates. A splendid picnic is then given, to which a French officer, Captain Charmigny (Mr. Lambert) is invited. He quarrels with Fitzgerald; a duel ensues, and the latter is killed. Gabrielli arrives in time to receive his last injunction—that his body may be taken to Ireland. With this situation the first act concludes. Twelve months then elapse; and we next find Fitzgerald's family, in Ireland, dismayed at the demand of Valdarno, in the name of Gabrielli, for the heart, or the penalty attached to its refusal. He offers to forego it, on receiving the hand of Henrietta (Miss Woolgar), O'Carroll's sister. This is indignantly refused by her mother (Mrs. Yates). The officers of the law then enforce the condition. They seize the property, eject the tenants and servants, with the remains of the O'Carroll family. Gabrielli, who had retired to a religious house, unexpectedly appears, exposes Valdarno's villainy, restores the estates to the O'Carrolls, and thus the piece concludes. There was an underplot for Wright, as *Bob Bili*, O'Carroll's groom; Munyard, as *Giacometti*, an Italian servant; and Mr. Paul Bedford, as a corpulent Italian, the *Marquis de Mincio*. All the characters were very slight, but were willingly undertaken by the principals to aid the charitable cause; and all played admirably. The piece has been beautifully put upon the stage, the Carnival scenes being very splendid and effective. The house was literally crammed.

"La Sonnambula" has been, as usual, a great hit at the SURREY, and has attracted crowds on each night of its representation during the week. The "Maid of Artois" will be revived, for Mr. H. Phillips; and the "Bondman" will also be played for the first time on this side of the water.

The Sacred Harmonic Society commenced its series of concerts on Wednesday night with the late lamented Dr. Mendelssohn's Oratorio "Elijah." As an especial mark of respect for the illustrious dead, the concert was opened with Handel's "Dead March in Saul."

THE POLISH BALL.

The Polish Ball, at Guildhall, on Wednesday evening, was one of the most brilliant *réunions* yet held for the charity, upwards of 1600 persons being present, including a great number of the aristocracy. All the beautiful decorations put up for Lord Mayor's Day were retained; and the *coup d'œil*, when all the company had arrived, was most superb. Besides Adams's band, in the Hall, there was a small but excellent orchestra, in the Council-chamber, for polkas and waltzes; and some of the company were even dancing in the broad passages leading thereto.

The serving of the refreshments was very well and liberally arranged, and everything was of excellent quality. The dancing was kept up with unflagging spirit until very late; indeed when we left, at five in the morning, after a most agreeable entertainment, fresh sets of quadrilles were forming, over and above the list on the programme, by the indefatigable guests. The concert gave, also, the greatest satisfaction.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A. Z. B. Y."—See the Notices to Correspondents in our last number. We have examined the Problem previously received, and find you have overlooked an easy way of effecting Mate in 4 moves instead of 8.

"S. H. W."—It shall be duly looked through. Thanks for the improvement in your characters; they require but little more alteration to be perfectly legible. Why not, in all cases, adopt Capital letters, as well as in those where you describe the King?

"White King."—We reply to all communications which reach us. Your former letter may have miscarried. In the position sent, the veriest tyro ought to know that the King cannot take the Bishop.

"G. F. K."—If your adversary touches one of your pieces accidentally, to prevent dispute he should say, "J'adoube," or, "I adjust," or words to that purport. You cannot then force him to take the man. In taking a piece, lift it clearly from the board, placing your own in its stead.

"Ambulator."—They shall have attention. But we fear you compose too hastily to furnish us with anything worthy publication. Pray remember that a good Problem is a work of much time and reflection.

"Dicipulus."—Enigma 223 cannot be solved in two moves, as a moment's thought must have shown you.

"G. S. S., Liverpool."—A very welcome packet of Games. Many thanks.

"A German."—We are happy to say there is every prospect of your wishes being realised. By a communication just received from your distinguished countryman, Von H. der Laza, now at Stockholm, we learn that it is his intention to spend a short time at Hamburg, in the Spring, for the purpose of meeting Mr. Staunton, who has promised to visit Germany at that period.

"C. E. R."—You have taken our notice to "A. Z. B. Y." too literally. His "game" was deserving all the praise we gave it; but the only play it admitted was that of the knife and fork.

"J. W. K."—Minehead.—A Pawn can never be taken "in passing," by a piece.

"R. V. T."—See the advertisement of "The Chess-Player's Chronicle," in another part of our paper. For the other work apply to Hastings, of Carey-street.

"Mathematician."—Euler's solution of that "question curieuse," the march of the Knight over the sixty-four squares of the chess-board, was first given, we believe, in the "Histoire de l'Académie R. des Sciences et Belles-Lettres," Vol. XV. 1759.

"N. I. A. M."—Too late now for this week.

"Trig Edwards."—Quite wrong. What were you thinking of?

Solutions by "J. M.," "T. W. P.," "R. S.," "W. E.," "Philo-Chess," "Magnus," and "Sopraccita," "T. R. S.," Sir G. S., are correct. Those by "Quest," "M. N. O.," "G. G.," "W. R.," "Trig Edwards," are wrong.

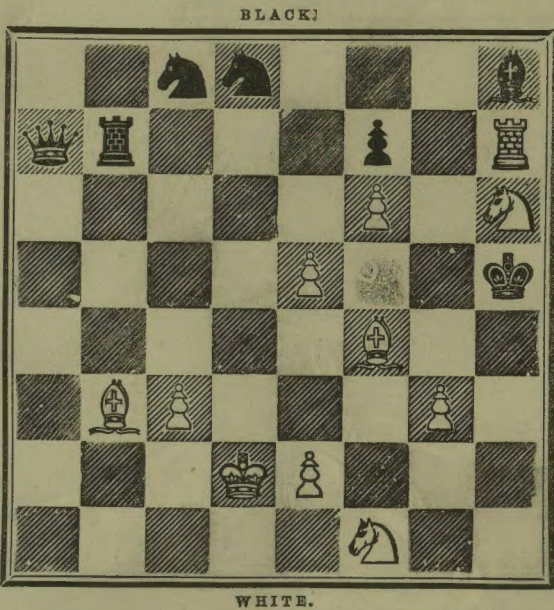
* * * We beg to acknowledge the receipt of several beautiful Problems, the invention of Messrs. Kling, M'G—y, Horvitz, &c. which shall have early publicity.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 199.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q takes R (ch) Q takes Q 4. K to B 7th B moves
2. R takes Q (ch) K takes R 5. P to K Kt 4th Mate.
3. K to K 7th B takes R (best)

PROBLEM, NO. 200.

This eminently beautiful little stratagem is the invention of MR. MEYMOTT.
White playing first mates in three moves.



CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

THE TWO FOLLOWING CAPITAL GAMES WERE BETWEEN MESSRS. HARRWITZ AND S-S, OF THE LONDON CHESS CLUB.

WHITE (Mr. H.) BLACK (Mr. S.) WHITE (Mr. H.) BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. K P two K P two 22. Q to Q B 2nd Q R to K 2d
2. K B P two P takes P 23. Q R to K sq (a) Q B to K sq
3. K Kt to B 3rd K Kt P two 24. P to Q B 4th Q Kt P one
4. K R P two K Kt P one 25. P to Q B 5th Q Kt P takes P
5. K Kt to K 5th K R P two 26. Q P takes P R takes R
6. K B to Q B 4th K Kt to R 3d 27. R takes R Q Kt takes R (ch)
7. Q P two sq Q P one 28. R takes Kt Kt takes R (ch)
8. Kt to Q 3d P to K B 6th 29. B takes Kt Q to Q 5th (ch)
9. K Kt P one Q P one 30. K to B sq Q B to Kt 4th (ch)
10. P takes P K B to Q 3d 31. K B to Q 3d B takes B (ch)
11. K Kt to K B 4th K Kt to B 4th 32. Kt takes B Q takes Q P
12. K to B 2d K to B sq 33. Kt to K B 4th Q to Q B 3d
13. Q Kt to B 3d Q to K B 3d 34. Q to Q 2d K to K sq
14. Q Kt to Q Kt 5th Q Kt to Q 2d 35. Q to K 3d (ch) K to Q 3d
15. Q B P one K P one 36. Q to K 5th K to Q sq
16. Kt takes B Kt takes Kt 37. Q B to B sq K to Kt 2d
17. K B to Q 3d Q to Kt 2d 38. Q R P one K R to Q 3d (b)
18. Q Kt P one Q Kt to K B 3d 39. P takes R Q takes B (ch)
19. Q B to Q R 3d Q B to Q 2d 40. Q to K sq Q to B 7th
20. K R to K sq Q R to K sq 41. P to Q 7th Q to K R 7th
21. K R to K 5th K R to R 3d 42. P "Queens," and Black resigns

(a) White has now an excellent position; all his forces are well-disposed, and his King as safe from attack as if Castled. (b) Hoping to get a drawn game.

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.
WHITE (Mr. H.) BLACK (Mr. S.) WHITE (Mr. H.) BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. K P two K P two 21. Kt to K 5th B to K B 4th
2. K Kt to B 3d K Kt to B 3d 22. Q R to B sq Q Kt P one
3. K B to Q B 4th K B to Q B 4th 23. R to Q B 3d P takes K R P
4. Q B P one Q P one 24. P takes P K to R sq
5. Q P two sq P takes P 25. K to R 2d B to Q 3d
6. P takes P 26. Kt to K Kt 3d 27. Q to K R 5th Kt to K B 3d
7. K R P one K Kt to B 3d 28. R to K Kt 3d (e) B takes Kt
8. Q Kt to B 3d K R P one 29. Q to K R 4th Kt to K R 2d
9. Castles 30. P takes B 31. Q to K 7th Q to Kt 4th
10. B to Q Kt 3d (b) 32. R takes Q B P 33. K R P one B to Q R 3d
11. Q Kt to K 2d 34. K to R 3d 35. Q to Q 6th Q R to K sq (f)
12. Q B to K B 4th 36. K to Kt 2d R to K B 4th (g)
13. K P one Q Kt takes P 37. R to Q B 3d B takes B
14. B to K Kt 3d P takes B 38. B to Q B 2d
15. Q P one 39. White resigns.
16. B takes Kt
17. Kt takes P
18. Kt to Q B 4th
19. K to R sq
20. K B P two K Kt P one

(a) Not considered so strong as K Kt to B 3d. (b) Fearing the advance of the Q P.
(c) This appears bold, but it is sound play.
(d) This Bishop is too important an agent in the premeditated attack to be dispensed with.
(e) The attack on both sides is now kept up with vigour, and the positions which arise are replete with instruction.
(f) This check is a heavy blow to White, because, from the situation of his Q, he cannot parry it by playing on the K's P.
(g) Black plays the latter part of the game with great judgment.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 229.—By A. LULMAN.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
K at Q R 4th K at Q 5th B at Q B 3d K at Q B 5th
R at K R 5th K at Q 5th P at K 2d P at K 2d
B at Q 3d

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 230.—By I. J. L.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
K at Q B 3d K at Q Kt 4th Kt at Q B 5th K at Q B 5th
B at Q Kt 7th P at Q Kt 4th P at Q Kt 2d P at Q Kt 2d

White to play, and mate in two moves.

No. 231.—By the Rev. C. S. LOCK.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
K at B 2d K at K R 4th Kt at K B 5th Kts at Q B 3d and
Q at Q B 2d Q at K Kt 3d Ps at K Kt 2d and KR 3d
R at K R 8th R at Q sq K Kt 3d P at K B 3d

White mates in six moves.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

I set down, after long experience, what I thought pertinent to this business.—BACON.

ENERGY of purpose may be called the alchymy of life: according to Wordsworth, it is one of the moralities. "At the risk of giving a shock to the prejudices of artificial society," he says, "I have ever been ready to pay homage to the aristocracy of nature, under a conviction that rigorous human-heartedness is the constituent principle of good taste." More of the good and evil of life is attributable to natural causes than we are in the habit of assigning to them. A purpose, well begun, has already made profitable progress. It is, therefore, most important that we set about what is taken in hand, vigorously—not as regards moral energy only—but with natural powers, which shall serve as fitting auxiliaries of the spirit. To this end, the possession of health is an indispensable requisite: both mind and body should be hale and sound—"sit mens sana in corpore sano." Now mental relaxation and cheerful exercise are the true agents to train mankind for the battle of life. These are better represented by our National Sports than by any other means that popular philosophy has yet applied to an end, whose social consequences are of such high concern. The sports of food and field are games sacred to Hygieia, in their use—but not in their abuse—and thus we have always dealt with them. A summer sail upon the Solent, or a winter "burst" with the Badsworth, are worth the whole pharmacopoeia as specifics for a light heart and a clear head—but it does not result that a taste for yachting should send a man to cruise off Cape Horn; neither, that being fond of a run with fox-hounds, he must follow hazard and hard living also. No one that has breathed the dawn in a gallop across Newmarket Heath during one of the Spring or Autumn Meetings; and gone home to breakfast with his spirits as buoyant as the blue ether, needs being told that the turf has accessories not to be despised: but the same individual would tell you a different story, after being done in the ring as brown as chocolate. . . .

We have stumbled upon the didactic—because it was thrown in our way by events of temporary occurrence. The policy of horse-racing has latterly been somewhat roughly mooted by certain morality-mongers—a class that never allow an opportunity for saying unpleasant things to pass without being taken advantage of. They denounced it for the sake of those disorderly who, at the close of the season, mislaid their memoranda of obligations, and overlooked the payment of their creditors. The Turf is disreputable, because bad people turn it to evil account; labour and rest are bad, because both have been abused by fools. "What's the use of yachting?" asks Smellifungus. A couple of years ago, the keel was laid of a craft in the yard of White, at East Cowes—intended for the Marquis of Donegal. She was to be a miracle of naval architecture; and such she is. The nobleman for whom she was built, however, did not require her when completed—and so she passed into the hands of an enterprising gentleman, who destined her for a mercantile speculation. The want of a first-class vessel to convey invalids of condition to and from Madeira, has long been felt. But the other day we saw in Cowes river this noble galley—selected for that service. She is a brig, and called the *Brilliant*—and if a company of *Cleopatras* required a barque of estate, they would be suited in her to her heart's content. The sport of yachting has thus furnished many a fair and fragile sufferer with an appliance of ease and luxury—which, without it, they would scarcely have found at their disposal. . . .

And so it is, whether working by chance or direction, that things, good in principle, are for the most part fortunate in their issues. The fable of the husbandman, who told his sons he had buried treasure at the root of his apple-tree, had a sound moral, as applicable as the first. The labour that gave vigour to the tree supplied those who wrought with it, a wholesome exercise. The mainly pastimes of this country all tend to useful ends. "Better to hunt in fields for health unbought," than go to the apothecary's shop for it, and return with a spurious article. The season, which of itself led us abroad to delight the senses, while it braced the system, has passed away; and the dreary month of November has come in its stead. To be sure it has been more liberal of sunshine and fair weather than many a May we can remember; nevertheless, we want a stimulus to stir out, when the fog is as thick as pea-soup, or it will be anon. Then, an ye would keep at its average the energy which is the alchymy of life, neglect not the boon business of the field—course, shoot, hunt, even fish, in face of Jack Frost, rather than surrender your manhood to the fireside. . . . I set down after long experience what I thought pertinent to this business.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Enquiries after absent debtors were universal, almost to the exclusion of business on coming events; indeed, it is with some difficulty that we make up the following short quotation:—

NEWPORT PAGNELL STEEPLE CHASE.
5 to 1 agst Switcher 7 to 1 agst The Chandler 8 to 1 agst The Curate
10 to 1 agst Pioneer 12 to 1 agst Marengo
DERBY.
25 to 1 agst Nil Desperandum 30 to 1 agst Corvus 30 to 1 agst Beverlao
45 to 1 agst The Sheriff (4)

THURSDAY.—About half a dozen Subscribers looked in this afternoon, but no effect, not a single bet having been made.

NEWPORT PAGNELL STEEPLE CHASES, &c.

A Free Handicap Hurdle Race, for £50, and a Sweepstake of 5 sovs, each; the second to save his stakes. Gentlemen riders allowed 6lbs. Two miles. (11 Subs.)

Mr. F. Wilson's Khondooz, 10st (Rackley) 1
Mr. Anderson's Chance, 10st 8lb (Mr. F. Wilson) 2
Lord Strathmore's Red Lancer, 11st (Owner) 3
Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each, h ft, the second to save his stake. Winners of a steeple-chase of £250 value, &c., 7lbs extra; of two, 10lbs extra. Gentlemen riders. (6 Subs.)
Lord Strathmore's The Roarer (Owner) 1
Mr. W. H. Cooper's Little John (Mr. F. Wilson) 2
A fine race. Won by half a length.

FRIDAY.

Newport Pagnell Steeplechase.
The Curate 1
Latitat 2
Alice Gray 3
Won by two lengths.

ASHDOWN PARK COURSING MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

FIRST TIES FOR THE DERBY.
Lancet beat Wykamist. Wanota beat Broadcast.
THE OAKS.
Mr. Goddard's Blue Bell beat Mr. W. Etwall's Miss Weller.
THE CUP.—FIRST TIES.
Mr. Goddard's Gretna beat Sir H. Fleetwood's Flash.
Mr. Morant's Minstrel beat Mr. Goddard's Elephant.
Mr. Gordon's Camlet beat Mr. Morant's Mischief.
THE ASHDOWN PUPPY STAKES.
Mr. Morant's Marinet beat Mr. W. Etwall's Sam Weller.
Mr. Gordon's Glue beat Mr. Drinkald's Empress.

DRAINING.—Sir Robert Peel has a considerable number of labourers employed in draining his lands in Oswaldtwistle, near Blackburn, under the scientific direction of Mr. Parks. The drains are deep, and the materials employed are pipe tiles, which are manufactured in the neighbourhood, and appear to be of excellent workmanship. It is said that Sir Robert Peel charges his tenants a very easy per centage, by way of additional rent, on the cost of the outlay—viz., 4 per centum. It is greatly to be wished that this example were generally followed. There is scarcely a field in the hundred of Blackburn that does not require draining.

SINGULAR SUICIDE AT SEA.—The master of the ship *Confidence*, just arrived at Cork, has communicated an account of an extraordinary and determined act of self-destruction, which occurred on board that vessel while on her voyage from Malta. The unhappy individual who committed the unfortunate deed was a young man, named James Rowell, who had hired a passage from that island to England. He appeared to be a person of respectable rank. When seated one morning with the captain on deck, after having smoked excessively the preceding night, he complained of the oppressive heat, and rose to put off his coat, which he placed near him, and then instantly jumped over the taffrail into the water, crying "I'm off." The helm was immediately put down, and the ship brought round, but he continued to swim away from her, exhibiting unusual expertness in the water; after a few moments he clasped his hands above his head and sunk. The deceased was about 21 years of age, fair haired, and of fine personal appearance.

FORGERY OF BANK NOTES.—A gentlemanly-looking man, named William Theophilus Greene, who is supposed to have been passing forged notes, purporting to be the notes of the North Wilts Banking Company, in the city of Bath and the neighbourhood, to a very great extent, has been committed to the prison of Bath on three charges of passing £5 notes to tradesmen. His plan was to purchase goods at various shops, and tender £5 notes for payment, obtaining the difference in gold or silver. When taken to gaol he was searched by Mr. Pike, the governor, who found on him fifteen notes for £5 each, purporting to be of the North Wilts Bank, all of which were forgeries; and also £24 in gold and £5 in silver. He will be tried at the next assizes. Two persons, who are supposed to be his confederates, have been endeavouring to pass similarly forged notes at Devizes, but have not yet been apprehended. The police are said to be in possession of a clue to the engraver of the plates of these forgeries.

A HINT TO THE LADIES.—The *Nottingham Journal* states that a singular fraud has been successfully attempted by some laceworkers, who have given to cotton the appearance of silk. Silk thread is dissolved by a chemical process, and, after the cotton thread has been drawn through the solution thus obtained, it has the gloss and appearance of silk thread, from which the eye cannot distinguish it.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Mr. George Rennie, formerly M.P. for Ipswich, is appointed Governor of the Falkland Islands.

The *Times* announces that Dr. Musgrave, the Bishop of Hereford, is to be the new Archbishop of York, and that he is to be replaced in his present see by Dr. Hampden, Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford.

Wild fowl, in large numbers, have already arrived along the banks of the Severn. This is a fortnight earlier than usual, and the weather-wise prognosticate a hard winter.

Sir R. Horsford is appointed Chief Justice for the Island of Antigua.

Mr. Charles Grey, of the Treasury, one of the Secretaries to Lord John Russell, has gone, for the benefit of his health, with his family, to Malta, where he will spend the winter.

Mrs. Glover, the celebrated actress, has been seriously indisposed for some days past.

J. Drinkwater Bethune, Esq., some time Parliamentary Counsel at the Home Office, is appointed to succeed Charles Hay Cameron, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, as President of the Indian Law Council and Member of the Supreme Council at Calcutta.

The Countess Danneskiold de Samsøe, daughter of the Marquis of Ailesbury, expired at Copenhagen, on the 6th instant, after a very few days' illness.

Lieutenant-Colonel Aufdermaur, of Schwytz, Commander of the first battalion of the Landsturm, was found assassinated in his bed at Lachen on the evening of the 8th.

Her Majesty will hold a Privy Council on Monday next.

Mr. Thomas Bailey (proprietor and editor of the *Nottingham Mercury*) has challenged Mr. Feargus O'Connor to meet him in discussion on the principles of the land plan. The challenge was accepted.

Mrs. Hele, late of Tunbridge Wells, has bequeathed £1000 to the Sussex Hospital.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has received from A. B. an order on the London and County Joint Stock Bank for £78, "for the use of her Majesty's Government." The amount will be paid into the receipt of the Exchequer.

The Pope has appointed Signore F. Orioli, distinguished by his researches in Etruscan antiquities, to the Professorship of Archaeology at Rome, which has been vacant since the death of M. Nibby.

The anniversary meeting of the University of Athens presents a flattering report of the progress of 300 students (50 more than the previous year), and of great accessions to the library, presented by foreign States, &c.

The University of Dorpat, the resort for education of the sons of the higher Polish families, has been dissolved—it is reported by order of the Emperor of Russia.

Mr. Cobden is said to have announced his intention of retiring from business, in favour of his son; and of taking up a permanent residence in the metropolis.

The *Stanford Mercury* mentions that a chapel has been opened at Gainsborough for the use of the "navvies" on the Great Northern Railway.

By the death of Sir Nathaniel Peacocke, Bart., an annuity of £1000 a year reverts to Sir David Roche, Bart., High Sheriff for the County of Limerick.

The New Testament has, for the first time, been translated into the Servian language, by Dr. Wuk Stephanowitch Koradschitch. It is from the ancient Slavonian version, compared with the Greek.

On the Oxford and Gloucester branches, new carriages are running; they contain, at the extreme end, second-class carriages, and the two middle, first-class, and are lighted up, and made very comfortable.

The University of Bonn numbers several Princes among its students now, viz., Frederic of Prussia, Frederic Prince of Baden, and Frederic Prince of Hesse Homburg. Alexander Prince of Prussia, the Crown Prince of Saxony, and Prince William of Mecklenburg Schwerin, have entered their names for the winter semester.

Mr. E. Baring, the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, has declared, in a speech at Portsmouth, that he will resist any addition to the Income Tax.

The Agent of Lloyd's, at Falmouth, unequivocally contradicts the report that a case of cholera had occurred there on board a vessel from the Black Sea.

The Gentlemen-at-Arms have recently been ordered, by authority, to promote the growth of hair on the upper lip.

The editors of papers in Quebec have agreed not to avail themselves of the electric telegraph from Montreal, in consequence of its extravagant charges.

Marshal Sebastiani has been appointed by the Tribunal Administrator of the estates and effects of the late Duke and Duchess de Praslin.

Under the head of "Barter," two advertisements appear in the *Midland Counties Herald* of Thursday last, the one offering leasehold premises in exchange for a ten-horse steam-engine, and the other "pianofortes for nails, ironmongery, or carpets."

Land is of extraordinarily little value in Galicia. The Archduke John has sold his vast estate at Nadwora, which contains upwards of 500,000 acres, for 750,000 florins, or about 3s. 4d. per acre.

The Administration of the Post-office in Russia has just published the list of the foreign newspapers which will be allowed to enter Russia next year. The total number is 306, of which 156 are German, 103 French, 45 English, and 2 Polish.

The vacancy among the Governors of the Charter House, occasioned by the decease of the Archbishop of York, will be supplied by the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas (Sir Thomas Wilde), who succeeds to the Governorship by virtue of his office.

M. Diefenbach, the most celebrated surgeon of Germany, has just expired from an attack of apoplexy, which seized him at Berlin when alighting from his cabriolet. He was born at Königsberg in 1795, and is the author of several medical works.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Archibald Davidson, Esq., to be Sheriff of the Shire or Sheriffdom of Kincardine, in the room of George Louis Augustus Douglass, Esq., deceased.

The Queen and Prince Albert have subscribed £50 to a fund about to be raised for the erection of a monument to the late Felix Mendelssohn.

The late Mr. Henry Brown, of the Horse Brigade Artillery, has left 500 rupees for the poor of Bangalore, to be distributed by the minister of the district.

A poor man, of nearly seventy years of age, and who has brought up a large family, it is said ten children, is now in Aylesbury gaol, at the suit of the parish officers of Burnham, in consequence of his inability to pay three poor's rates of 3s. each.

There have recently been some arrivals of asphaltic stone from France. The *Berengaria*, from Rouen, has brought 85 tons weight of this description of stone for paving purposes.

A vessel has arrived in the River from Hamburg, having on board an entire cargo of potatoes, consisting of ninety tons weight of this esteemed vegetable, the produce of the Hanseatic district named.

It is said that three of the largest sheep-walks in the Cheviots are to be converted into deer parks or closes. Norman times are returning.

A little girl, only eleven years of age, is in custody for stealing two money letters from the Chester post-office.

One of the Methodist Chapels of Huddersfield had a narrow escape from being destroyed by fire on Wednesday last.

During the month of October the quantity of Indian corn landed at Waterford, was 28,953 quarters from ports in the Black Sea and Mediterranean.

The Right Rev. Dr. Brown, Catholic Bishop of the Lancashire District, attended at the Kirkdale Sessions last week, took the oath, and received his certificate as officiating Minister of the Catholic Chapel at Wavertree.

Lord Cranston has granted permission to his tenants on the estate of Benholm, to shoot hares and rabbits on their farms; in return for which valuable privilege, it is expected, they will do their utmost for the protection of the pheasants and partridges.

More rain fell during the last month than in any month of October for six or eight years past. Nine inches fell in Liverpool.

A swarm of bees was seen on the 6th of November, settled on the turnpike road in the village of Uckfield.

There have been forty-four bankruptcies announced in Tuesday night's *Gazette*, making, within the current week, not less than seventy-two.

Several ancient German coins, which are supposed to have been brought to England by some of the German mercenary soldiers who were employed during the Scottish war in the reign of Edward VI., have been found at Naworth Castle, Cumberland, by the workmen employed in executing some repairs.

During the week ending on Sunday last, the number of persons passing or re-passing between England and France at the undermentioned places, was—At Boulogne, 1112; at Calais, 194; total, 1306.

A Société de Lecture has been formed at Brussels, for the purpose of upholding the rights of national authors, and publishing the works of Flemish and French writers.

Lord Henry Bentinck left his shooting quarters in Glenavon on the 29th ultimo. During the preceding three weeks, such was the abundance of stags, that his Lordship succeeded in killing upwards of sixty!

Mr. Bonham, who was formerly the Governor of Singapore, is to be Governor of Hong Kong, in the place of Sir John Davis, resigned.

Thursday was the twentieth anniversary of the battle of Navarino.

COUNTRY NEWS.

NEW BRANCH BANK OF ENGLAND, BRISTOL. (From a Correspondent.)—This building was opened to the public on Monday last. The former establishment, which was at the top of Bridge-street, was inconveniently small and badly situated, on account of its distance from the business part of the City and the Exchange; and, consequently, the present building, which adjoins the Guildhall, in Broad-street, was determined on. The present situation is not the most eligible that could have been chosen, but is, though, a great improvement on the old place. The building, which is of massive stone-work throughout, except the vaults and roof of the banking-saloon, is after the design of Mr. C. R. Cockerell, Professor of Architecture in the Royal Academy, London. The contractors were Messrs. Wilcox and Sons, of Bristol. The building cost, with the site, upwards of £20,000.

BRISTOL AND SOUTH WALES JUNCTION RAILWAY.—A Special General Meeting of Shareholders was held on Monday, at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of applying to Parliament for an Act to dissolve the Company, or to extend the time within which, by the present Act, the compulsory purchases of land may be made. Alexander Robertson, Esq., was voted to the chair. Some discussion ensued, and a resolution was passed requesting the Directors to apply for an enlargement of time, and to reduce the expenditure; and, in the event of the non-compliance of the Board, to wind up the affairs, and dissolve the Company.

RAMSGATE.—Sir Augustus d'Este has lately erected, in St. Lawrence Churchyard, a splendid tomb, to contain the remains of his mother, the late Duchess of Sussex and Countess of Dunmore, which are to be removed from the church; and it is also his wish that, at his decease, he should be interred with them.

BIRKENHEAD.—The deputation recently appointed to confer with Government on the subject of refunding the £21,000 expended in the erection of the sea wall, north of the entrance to the great float, returned from London on Saturday evening last, with the gratifying intelligence that the Government were ready to refund the above sum, on the condition that it should be applied at once towards the furtherance of the other unfinished works.

RESTORATION OF HEREFORD CATHEDRAL.—A public meeting was held at Ludlow, on Tuesday, in compliance with an invitation from the Bishop of the diocese, to meet a deputation from the Chapter, and to adopt such other measures as might best effect the completion of the works proposed for the restoration of the Cathedral of Hereford.

MARGATE.—The herring fisheries have been so prolific around this coast, that fine full herrings have with difficulty been sold at prices varying from 40s. to 50s. the last of 11,000. A similar account is given from Ramsgate.

SEIZURE OF GUNPOWDER.—An immense quantity of gunpowder—not less than 80 barrels, 70 half-barrels, and 50 quarter-barrels—weighing altogether 5 tons 11 cwt., was seized in the house of Mr. Ronatus Harptner, at Birstall, near Dewsbury, Yorkshire, on Monday fortnight. It had been brought there to be used in the blasting of the Morley Railway tunnel. The full penalty of two shillings per pound, or £1000 for the whole, was inflicted by the magistrates, who stated that, if the penalty was not paid, Mr. Harptner would be committed to Wakefield House of Correction for six months.

THE FIRST SNOW STORM OF THE SEASON.—On Wednesday morning, about half-past nine o'clock, a heavy fall of snow took place between Ipswich and Manningtree. The guard of the Bury mail states that the hail and snow fell for some time, and that the wind was exceedingly frosty. In the neighbourhood of Witham and Cambridge, also, the snow fell thickly in the course of the forenoon.

SACRILEGE IN GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL.—A robbery has lately been committed in Gloucester Cathedral by thieves, who forced an entrance through one of the windows, and broke open an alms box kept in the sacred edifice for receiving contributions to the Gloucester Infirmary. In the hurry of their departure they left several halfcrowns and shillings scattered on the floor of the nave at the foot of the pillar against which the box was fastened; also their tools, which consisted of a carpenter's chisel, with the initials "W. P." stamped on it, a gimlet, a stock, and two centre-bits. The tools are now in the hands of the police. At the foot of the window whence the thieves made their escape, some 15s. or 16s. in silver were found. It is supposed that they were disturbed in their operations by the organ builder, who entered the cathedral soon after six o'clock in the morning to do some work at the organ.

AN INQUEST, before Mr. Rupert Clarke, of Reading, has been held on the body of Mr. Henry Scott, the well known trainer, of Ascot, who was found dead, lying on the floor of his sitting-room, on Tuesday last, at his residence, close to the Heath. Mr. Brown, surgeon, of Sunninghill, who was called in as soon as the body was found, early in the morning, having given an opinion that apoplexy was the cause of death, the Jury immediately returned a verdict to that effect. The deceased had just attained his sixty-third year.

IRELAND.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The following harrowing details of assassination give a frightful picture of the social condition of the country:—

"On Friday evening, se'nnight, at the early hour of seven o'clock, two armed men, whose faces were blackened, to avoid recognition, entered the house of John Ryan, steward and bailiff to Sir Matthew Barrington, Bart., within a quarter of a mile of the village of Murroe, and in the neighbourhood of a police station. They cried out, when within the door, 'Heads down,' and swore they would have the life of Ryan, at whom they immediately presented. He caught hold of a friend of the name of Tucker, who happened to be in the house, and placed him between the two armed men and himself. A short struggle ensued; and, when they had forcibly disengaged Tucker from Ryan, the latter grasped a chair to defend himself; and the faithful wife, throwing herself between to save her husband's life from the deadly weapon, received the contents of a gun shot close under her left breast, which passed out through her back, and killed the poor woman on the spot. The distracted husband then rushed to an adjoining room, where a gun was kept for his protection, and when he came out, found the murderers had disappeared, and the only object before him was the bleeding corpse of his unfortunate partner. An inquest was held this afternoon, and a verdict of 'Wilful murder' returned against some person or persons unknown."

A PRIVATE LETTER, dated Nenagh, Saturday night, says, that Mr. Richard U. Bayly, a most extensive land agent, Chairman of the Nenagh Union, &c., was shot at on that evening, as he was proceeding from Nenagh to his residence at Ballinaclogh. He was accompanied by his brother-in-law, Mr. Heard. Mr. Bayly's mouth is dreadfully shattered, the slugs penetrated his flesh, and great fears are entertained that the wounds are mortal. Mr. Heard's head was grazed with a ball.

MR. WILLIAM HASSARD, the treasurer of the county of Fermanagh, who was fired at by some unknown assassins on Saturday evening in his own lawn, expired of his injuries at an early hour on Monday morning. No less than 20 slugs were lodged in the thigh of the ill-fated gentleman, some of which, it is presumed, must have entered the groin, inflicting a mortal wound in some more vital part of the body. Mr. Hassard was an ultra-Liberal in politics, and is said to have been a humane and indulgent landlord.

ANOTHER MURDER.—On Saturday night, a gangster, named Smith, was barbarously murdered at the Ballybrophy station of the Cashel line; his brains having been knocked out with a hatchet. The alleged cause of the murder is, that Smith had endeavoured to reduce the wages of the men employed on that part of the line. Ballybrophy is within six miles of Roscrea, and on the borders of the county of Tipperary.

POOR-LAW COMMISSION.—The Lord-Lieutenant has appointed Mr. Edward Wynne (late Inspecting officer at Ennistymon), an Assistant Poor-Law Commissioner in Ireland.

THE O'CONNELL MONUMENT.—All the machinery formerly employed in the collection of the O'Connell tribute was set in motion, on Sunday last, for the purpose of collecting a fund for the erection of a monument to the memory of the deceased Liberator. The following is a return of the sums received at the several Roman Catholic chapels in Dublin:—Parishes of St. Mary, Thomas, and George, £388; St. Andrew, Peter, and Mark, £255; St. Michael and John, £137; St. Paul, £103; St. Michael, £90; St. Catherine, £73; St. James, £55; St. Nicholas, £49; St. Rathmole, £58; subscriptions not yet paid, £82. Total, £1290.

His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant has appointed Mr. Hamilton Gorges, of the Connaught bar, to the Assistant-Barristership vacant by the death of Mr. Mayne.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Sir William Meredith Somerville, Bart., to be one of the Visitors of the College and Corporation of Maynooth, in the room of the Right Hon. Henry Pelham Clinton (commonly called Earl of Lincoln), resigned.

His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant has been pleased to approve of Henry Meredyth, Esq., of Carlanstown, being appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant for the County of Meath, vice John Thompson, Esq., resigned.

THE Rev. John Richardson, of Summerhill, Chancellor of the diocese of Clogher, has been restored to the Commission of the Peace for the county Fermanagh, by the Lord Chancellor.

THE Earl of Listowel has arrived in Dublin.

PETITIONS to Parliament are in preparation against the return of the following hon. gentlemen:—Sir W. Somerville, M.P. for Drogheda; Mr. J. P. Somers, M.P. for Sigo; Sir Lucius O'Brien, M.P. for Clare.

THE LATE MAJOR MAHON.—The remains of the late Major Mahon were deposited in the family vault, within the demesne, on Saturday evening. The interment was private. The chief mourners were Mr. John Mahon (brother to the deceased), Mr. Packenham (son-in-law to the deceased), the Dean of St. Patrick's, and Mr. D. H. Kelly.

TENANT RIGHT.—On Tuesday last at a numerous meeting in Cashel, at which Mr. J. O'Connell, M.P., Mr. N. Maher, M.P., Mr. F. Scully, M.P., and Mr. Keatinge, M.P., were present. Several resolutions were passed deploring the existing state of relations between landlord and tenant, and urging the necessity of a legislative remedy.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The usual weekly meeting of this body was held in Conciliation Hall, on Monday, when the attendance was more numerous than usual; the Hon. Cecil Lawless in the chair. Week's rent, £37 10s. 6d.

THE Lord-Lieutenant has offered £100 reward in each case for such information as may lead to the arrest of the persons who fired at Mr. Bayly and the late Mr. Hassard, and who murdered Honora Ryan.

THE EAST COAST FISHERIES.—Heavy fish trains reach the Bricklayers' Arms station of the South Eastern Railway, almost every morning, at an hour suited for delivery in Billingsgate market. During the last week, trains of nearly 30 trucks of fish have been thus received. We believe this great increase is partly to be attributed to the increased energy of the fishermen, consequent on the facilities and advantages they derive from railway communication.

THE PROFESSOR'S LADY.

BY BERTHOLD AUERBACH.

AUTHOR OF "VILLAGE TALES OF THE BLACK FOREST."

TRANSLATED BY MARY HOWITT.

(Continued from page 317.)

WITHOUT giving any answer, as he had thought of, Reinhard left the kitchen: he went not into the parlour, however, but with inaudible steps stole towards the arbour. Without the girl being able to see him, he stood and watched her for some time: he was struck by the first glance. He saw before him a countenance beaming with the calm expression of peace; a sweet repose was diffused over the rounded cheek: no passion had disturbed those features, nor had their beauty been marred by wild suffering or repentance; those refined lips could not speak a violent or a coarse word; an equable, delicate rose-tint seemed to be diffused over her cheeks, brow, and chin; and, as she now, with downcast eyes, held a flat iron quietly upon the frill she had been plaiting, it was like the image of a sleeping child. When she lifted up the frill and raised her eyes, Reinhard involuntarily stepped forward.

"Good morning, or rather noon," said Lorie, nodding.

"Thank you kindly for being again in a good humour."

"I was not angry," said she; "I know no reason for being so. Have you slept well?"

"Not perfectly well."

"Why not? Have you had any dreams? Don't you know that whatever people dream the first night in a strange bed comes true?"

"But not my dream."

"Indeed! What was it then? Would you tell me?"

"Willingly, and especially you. I dreamt of you."

"Ah! of me. That is not possible. Now, understand; don't think to make a fool of me; it would annoy me if you called me Grayling, but I would rather that you called me so, than that you should play off any of your tricks on me."

"But I may have had a dream which is not a folly. But do not look angry; there is nothing bad in it; it is only silly. I dreamt that I was sitting with you in the Bernese wagon, and your horse was harnessed to it, and had a great big bell fastened to its neck, which sounded like a church bell; and in this way the horse went flying through the air, and no sound of wheels was heard, and still we went on, and ever on. I wanted to hold the horse in, but it seemed as if it would pull my arm out of my body, and you sat beside me as calm as could be, and we went on and on; all of a sudden, however, the wagon turned over quite softly, and we were both together on the ground; and just then my companion came and woke me."

"That is a wonderful dream; but, in the next four weeks I will not drive out with you. What I would say, however, is, that your companion is a wonderfully queer fellow; my father says he is proud and haughty, but I think that he is conceited and awkward."

"But you have forgiven him disturbing you?" said Reinhard.

"Yes," said she; "and were you dressed at that time?"

"Not quite. You are right, however, about my companion: he is not proud; on the contrary, he is shy and timid."

"Yes, I thought so," returned she, "and precisely because he is bashful and timid, does he seem to attack people so and talk them quite dumb. Not long ago, when I was down with Vroni at the valley mill—you remember her, she is engaged to our Stephen—they will be married in the autumn, and go to live at the mill. You'll be here, won't you, at the wedding?"

"That may be, but what were you going to tell me?" asked Reinhard.

"Yes, it is right that you keep people to their word, or I shall go on chattering all day. Well, I stopped at the mill till it was evening; they wanted to send somebody with me, to bear me company; I, however, would not let them do so, and yet I should have liked it; so I set out by myself all alone, and, when I got into the wood, I was frightened out of my wits; and, because I was so frightened, I began to whistle quite loud, as if all the world mattered nothing at all to me. But, what is all this about—I was going to tell you something—was not I?"

continued Lorie, with her lips compressed, and her eyes fixed.

"We were speaking of my companion," said Reinhard; "and"—

"Yes; that reminds me; he whistles also so merrily, because he is full of fear—is it not so?"

"Very good! But you must be very kind to him; he is a right good fellow, who deserves it, and it would make him very happy."

"Well, I'll do what I can," said Lorie. "Is he a single man?"

"He is yet to be had, if he please you," remarked Reinhard.

"If you say that again," interrupted Lorie, lifting up the iron. "I'll burn your beard off. And, lest I should forget it, let me tell you, not to let them put you out of conceit with your beard; it is very becoming to you."

"If it please you, the whole world shall not shave it off."

"What pleases? Who is talking about pleasing?" exclaimed a strong voice; it was Bärbel.

"Lorie is paying tribute to my companion," said Reinhard.

"Don't believe him; he is a mocking-bird," exclaimed the girl; and Bärbel said—

"Go in, and drink your coffee, Mr. Reinhard; I shall not warm it for you again."

"Is that frill to go to church?" asked he, turning to Lorie.

"Yes," replied she; "it belongs to Bärbel, and she is going; I shall stop at home. You are going, too, are you not?"

"Yes," said Reinhard, and went into the room. He had, in reality, not intended to go to church; but now he must and would; he must because he had said so, and he would because Lorie was remaining at home alone. We all of us like to give to our actions a general character, so he persuaded himself that, through the interest which would be created by his going to church, he should lay again a foundation for his participation in village life, and have a right to it also.

Whilst Reinhard was thinking this over in the parlour, Lorie said to Bärbel, in the arbour, "Only think, Bärbel, he dreamed of me last night."

"What, he?" asked Bärbel.

"Oh, Mr. Reinhard." Lorie was very particular in always adding the word Mr. to people's names when she spoke of them even when they were absent.

"Don't you be thinking about the Fox-beard," returned Bärbel.

"The beard is not at all foxy," said Lorie, full of anger; "it is of a very beautiful chestnut-brown, and Mr. Reinhard is just as warm-hearted as ever he was, and you hitherto have always spoken so well of him, when he was not here, and it is not right of you to say so much against him. And, even if he had that joke with the crier, he is not proud, and he talks so familiarly and kindly—"

"All I can say," interrupted Bärbel, "is, do you take care of yourself; you are no longer a child."

"Yes, I mean that too; I know also how one is, I"—

"Give me my frill, you are making a mess of it again," said Bärbel, and went away.

Reinhard went, dressed in his Sunday apparel, with Stephen and Martin, to the church. Everybody nodded kindly to him: many people laughed, however, at his curious style of beard; still, he who wore it was at home with them; they had a feeling within their minds that he belonged to them, going with them, as he did, to the same temple, and to the same communion-table. On their way, Martin inquired, "Well, and what do you say to our Lorie? She is a girl—is not she?"

"Yes," replied Reinhard, "Lorie is just like a lovely golden canary-bird among sparrows."

"He is a queer chap," said Martin, laughing, to Stephen; "but he is right."

Reinhard sat beside the schoolmaster at the organ; the pealing sound of the organ did him a deal of good; it thrilled through his whole frame like a fresh stream; and Bärbel, who from below looked up and saw him, thought to herself, "He is a good fellow, however. What an expression of devotion beams in his eyes!"

Reinhard only heard the beginning of the sermon. The text was "Cast your bread on the waters;" and on these words was preached a thundering sermon of condemnation, because the whole village had determined not to contribute anything to the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy which was being erected. Reinhard lost himself in all sorts of dreams during the monotonous, and, by fits and starts, tempestuous sermon. Below him, however, Bärbel had dropped upon her knees, and, with her strong hands pressed vehemently together, prayed for Lorie; she could not get rid of the idea that danger threatened the dear girl, and she prayed fervently and ever more fervently. At length she arose, and, making with her hand the sign of the cross over her face, all marks of anxiety passed away from it.

The peal of the organ again awoke Reinhard, and he left the church with the community. Not far from the church-door, Bärbel stood waiting, and while she pressed her hymn-book closely to her breast, she said to Reinhard, "Good day to you!" He felt hurt, he did not know why, that she now greeted him for the first time.

Reinhard had not got far from the church when he met the Sub-Librarian with a butterfly impaled upon his hat-brim.

"What have you got there?" asked Reinhard.

"It is a magnificent specimen of a *Papilio Machaon*, or the swallow-tailed butterfly. I had a deal of trouble to catch it, but I was resolved to have it, because our Head-Librarian has not such a one in his private collection. There were two of them; they were sporting in the air one with another, flitting towards one another, and then away again. They are happy little creatures, the butterflies! I would gladly either have had them both or have left them together; but I could only catch one; and look, what a figure I am! for just at the moment I stepped into a bog."

"And do you always carry pins with you?" asked Reinhard.

"Always. Look, here is my arsenal;" and with that he opened the breast of his coat, and there was the letter R formed by the heads of pins. "But that I may not forget it," continued he, "I found that word."

"What word?" asked Reinhard.

language can furnish such a *nomen proprium* in the adjective form. Madonna-like, that is it!"

Reinhard was silent, and it was not till after some time that he inquired if his friend had been the whole time in the wood.

"Oh, certainly; it was heavenly! I have inhaled a deep draught of sylvan solitude. Hitherto, when I have gone into the woods, it has been always to me just as if it was shutting up its secrets from my knowledge, as if I were not worthy to walk among these sacred rows of pillars, and to perceive the still quire of eternal nature. It seemed always to me that, the moment I stepped out of the wood, the sweet mysterious whisper began behind me, and incomprehensible melodies resounded. To-day, however, I have compelled the wood. I have urged



forward, through brambles and over rocks, to the head of the brook, where it rushes forth from between huge blocks of basalt, and forms for itself immediately a broad round basin, as if it would there remain at home. You cannot have been there, else you would have painted it. That must be your first picture. The trees hang down as if they would conceal the sanctuary from every mortal eye; and in every leaf reposes peace. The red and white fox-glove springs out of every chink; it is a poisonous plant, but it is wonderfully beautiful! The soft *erica* conceals itself, listening behind the rocks, and ventures not forth into the bustle around. There I spent an hour, and have lived through an immensity. It is a spot where one can lose oneself in everything. The bells resounded from here and there, and it was to me like the humming of bees, which now, in the certainty of fine weather, had ventured a long way from home. In coming away, I climbed up to the top of the hill which towers far above the church steeple, and stood, as it were, above Zion, in the strength of the immortal spirit. I felt then as I had never done before; that I can never die—that I am immortal! I took hold on the earth, which shall one day cover me, and my spirit floated high above all worlds. I may go joylessly through life—I may rest in a nameless grave—but I have lived from eternity—I am immortal!"

Reinhard seated himself upon a bank by the road side, and, pulling his friend to sit beside him, he said, "Go on." His friend looked at him with an anxious expression, and thus continued:—

"I lay thus for a long time in a blessed but sorrowful rapture; I gazed at the ever-flowing fountain. Transparent as air, it leaps forth from hidden darkness, and then, pure and bright, winds its way down the glen; but, before it reaches the tranquil woodland path, it is made prisoner; and what does it do then? It leaps boldly over the mill-wheel, and hastens to the flowers on the shore. In the town, however, it is no longer free; there it becomes impure and discoloured; it knows itself no longer. Thus may it be also with a pure and bright child of Nature. What then is to be done? Flow on thou stream sprung from the rock; flow on to the unfathomable and unconstrained ocean; there again is new existence; there is eternal clearness and eternal life, quietness, and movement within itself. At first I never imagined that I should retain what I thought; now, however, I should like it all put into melodious verse, and I bothered myself so with all sorts of metre, that all my quiet was gone. I then bethought myself of you. But what does it matter? I have lived, and nothing more is needed!"

"I have known your sylvan sanctuary a long time," said Reinhard, on their homeward way. "I have often dreamed there myself, but I never could represent it by my pencil. Let your thoughts paint it, then it will be another thing. I have kept myself apart from landscape; and yet, whenever I come here, it seems to me that here some deep revelation awaits me, especially now: perhaps it is your wood-sanctuary—perhaps not."

"Where have you been during my woodland ramble?" inquired the Sub-Librarian.

"I was in church; you ought, properly, to have been there; it belongs to peasant-life."

"Yes, yes, you are right; say, ay, I'm sorry; however, I'll go this afternoon."

There was a great changing of dress when they got to the public-house; and when the Sub-Librarian came down with clean shoes on, Lorie said to him kindly, "It is beautiful, Mr. Sup-Librarian, that you don't let people wait of you. Where have you been?"

"Up in the wood," returned he. "But do not call me Sup-Librarian; my proper name is Adalbert Reichenmaier."

"That is a deal prettier," said Lorie; "now tell me some news, Mr. Reichenmaier."

"I have not much to tell."

"Then we will wait till afternoon," said Lorie. "You will go with us, too, to the valley mill, and you can sing so beautifully."

"I will go anywhere, especially where you are. I was thinking about you, also, in the wood," said he.

"You must not play off your jokes on me: I am too good for that, and so are you," said she; "it does not become such a gentleman as you. Be well-mannered; that is right. But you must put on a Sunday coat, also. Have you not one?"

"More than one, but not here," said he.

"Yes; but then you know that you were to spend a Sunday with us. Well, never mind it. I'll send Martin to you, and he shall brush you a little."

The Sub-Librarian sprang exultantly up the stairs, and, taking a collection of popular songs out of his knapsack, he threw it up to the ceiling, and again caught it. "Here," said he, fondling the book as if it were some living thing, "here you are at home, not penned up in the library. To-day you shall be again alive."

The old custom no longer prevailed at dinner: a table was laid for Reinhard and his friend in the little private room. Reinhard told the Landlord that they would eat at the family table, as he had done formerly. The old man, however, only shook his head, without making any reply; and, taking off his skull-cap, and holding it between his folded hands upon his breast, commenced asking a blessing.

"Bärbel, carry out the two covers; we shall not eat by ourselves," exclaimed Reinhard.

The Landlord quickly put on his cap again, looked right and left without changing a feature, and said, "Only be quiet." After that, he made a tolerably long pause, as he always did when he said these words, which served as an admonition for no one to grumble till he proceeded. "Let things be as they are in there," at length he said, "there is no room here for two;" and with that he waved his hand through the air, as much as to say that it was settled.

The strangers seated themselves in the inner room. Lorie waited on them.

"Cannot Bärbel do that?" asked Reinhard; and the Sub-Librarian added, "You shall not wait upon us."

"Oh, good heavens, what a fuss you make about my waiting on you. I do it very willingly; and some time, when you have a dear wife of your own, Mr. Reichenmaier, and I come to see you, and you are so good as to give me something to eat, then your wife shall wait on me."

"But how do you know that I shall be married?"

"That one can see plainly written on your forehead," said Lorie; "and I fancy that a wife with you would be downright happy."

"And how can you tell that?" asked he.

"Because you are so neat with your napkin."

Everybody laughed: and her father, who sat at table in the other room, said, "She's a sharp lass, and she has not chattered as much in a whole year as she has done since last evening."

"Yes," said the mother, after she had swallowed a spoonful of soup with great satisfaction, and now rapping her husband's spoon with her own, "you will sometime see what sort of a girl that is who is as clever as the day."

"She has got that from you, and from the first horse of our team, Bärbel," interrupted the Host, returning the blow with the spoon.

(To be Continued.)

FLYING SHEETS FROM OUR TRAVELLING CONTRIBUTOR.

MUNICH, NOV. 12.

I SEND you herewith a drawing of the "Bavaria," a statue which, when finally completed, and erected on the grand site chosen for it on the Theresienwiese, in the neighbourhood of Munich, will, for its colossal proportions, its beauty of design, and the felicity of its execution, be without a parallel in the world.

I have already had occasion, more than once, to speak of the grandeur which characterises the ideas of the present King of Bavaria. I have spoken of the decorations of his capital, which have been seen and appreciated by so many of the travelling world. To him also belongs the credit of having originated the idea of the Zollverein, generally attributed to the King of Prussia. It was when he was still Crown Prince that King Louis first conceived the plan of that general protective union of the different States of Germany, which, as Englishmen, we must oppose; but which, judged of by Germans, and with a view to German interests, must be admitted to be at once national and wise, and, in reference to the whole of the great German race, patriotic.

The "Bavaria" is intended to embody a grand idea of Bavarian nationality. A long time ago, the King determined to erect a building for the purpose of receiving the statues of Bavarians who have merited such a distinction, or who may hereafter merit it. It is now rapidly approaching completion; it is to be called the "Ruhmeshalle." I send you a small sketch of it. In front of this building the "Bavaria" is to stand; the conception being, by thus embodying in the figure the attributes of the country, to incite the men of the present and of the future to render themselves worthy of a place among the heroes of the past. The Ruhmeshalle is situated on an elevation commanding the Theresienwiese, at a point from which the drawing you lately published of the race-course during the Volks-fest was taken.

The statue itself is of colossal proportions. The height from the feet to the top of the wreath held in the left hand is seventy feet. The pedestal is twenty-seven feet high; and the hill, on the summit of which it is placed, is thirty feet high. Thus, from the level of the plain from which it rises, the whole elevation attained by the statue is 127 feet. The lion seated by the side of the figure is twenty-seven feet high.

I regret extremely that the artist commissioned to make the design, after repeated attempts, has failed to render to my satisfaction, the singular softness and benignity which characterise the expression of the gigantic face. In this respect, as in the rest of the figures, the sculptor, Schwanthaler, has admirably carried out the idea of his Royal patron. The whole character of the figure is exquisitely feminine, yet there is, at the same time, a majesty—especially in the countenance—which I have never seen equalled in any work of modern sculpture. The attitude is that of encouragement; the wreath is formed of oak leaves and fruit, the oak being the national tree of Bavaria, as it is of England. The crown, composed of loosened fetters, is emblematic of the worthily-earned independence of Bavarian citizens, and has reference to the movements in the direction of freedom which characterised the Bavarians in the middle ages. The right hand rests on a sword, sheathed, and placed in the girdle of the figure, which is intended to be emblematic of peace; and the wild, almost savage costume, recalls the condition of the German people in the earliest ages of which we have record. The back of the figure is, at least, as beautiful as the front, and the magnificent tresses—which are so exquisitely modelled that the brass of which they are composed seems almost to wave in natural curls—represent the long hair so characteristic of the Germans in all ages.

What adds to the interest, if not, strictly speaking, to the nationality of the figure, is that it is cast from cannon taken in the war of independence of the Greeks against the Turks.

To give some more tangible idea of the size of this figure, I may observe that in the head and the upper part of the bust, five and twenty men have found room; in the central part of the figure, thirty-five or forty persons could dine; and the space of ground covered by the lower section is enormous in proportion. It is intended to construct, within the figure, from the base of the pedestal to the top of the head, a staircase; so that persons can mount to the summit, from which they will have a grand view of Munich, with the pretty river, the Isar, which runs by its side, clasping in its many arms the immediate suburbs, with, in the distance, the magnificent outline of the Tyrolean mountains. When the statue finally assumes its position (and the greater part is completed already) it would almost be worth a journey to Munich to see it, on one of those resplendent moonlight nights, which are there so beautiful, but, unfortunately, so rare. I should observe that the figure is cast in sections. The whole of the upper part, down to considerably below the waist, is completed, and stands in the court-yard of the Royal Foundry, where the casting takes place. It is visited daily by numbers of persons, especially foreigners, who are invariably earnest in their admiration of this gigantic beauty. The lower part of the figure, with the exception of the feet, is also finished, and I believe that the lion is now being cast. The foundry itself is also well worth seeing, everything being on so enormous a scale.

It is not for its enormous size, however, that I admire this figure. Any one with the requisite money and disposition to throw it away, can erect a giant of brass or stone. What is worthy of admiration is, first, the conception of setting up such an ideal of nationality among a people so much in want of sentiments of the kind; and, of this, the credit is wholly due to the King. Secondly, the execution, which combines so many excellences, and so admirably carries out the idea; and, for this, the praise is due to Schwanthaler. The reputation of that

artist, however, stands upon a broader basis, and appeals to higher evidences; but, still, no man can look at the Bavaria without being filled with a deep respect for the intellectual character of the Monarch, and a corresponding admiration of the genius of the sculptor.

I have already expressed my regret that the limits of these communications prevent me giving a more detailed account of the various objects of interest in Munich. The other day, however, I stumbled quite accidentally on a relic which must have attraction for every lover of poetry. It is on a level, in point of interest, with the celebrated bedstead and furniture of Luther at Warsburg, or the chair of Rubens, at Antwerp. I speak of an original writing-table of Schiller, the history of which leads to the conviction that there he must have written some of his most remarkable works. It is to be seen in a sort of miscellaneous collection of curiosities, called the Verein-Sammlung, situated in what is called the Bazaar, in the Hofgarten, in Munich. The writing-table is composed of common deal. The inclined piece of wood, or desk, in the centre, was so constructed as to be capable of being raised up and down by a small windlass, so that the lid, which covers the whole, could be shut down and locked. On the left hand side of the desk, is a chess-board, stained or cut into the wood. Unless the visitors ask for this relic, it is probable that it would not be shown to them.

I perceive, by the French and Belgian papers, that the political movement made here in favour of increased freedom, more especially of the press, has attracted attention. For my own part, I agree to a certain extent with a distinguished writer in the leading French journal, that the importance of Bavaria in European politics is at present underrated. In the event of any great development of the German political mind, which would depend upon the state of affairs elsewhere, Bavaria might become an important counterpoise to Prussian and Austrian influence. But I doubt much whether these Bavarians are themselves conscious either of the natural advantages the position and character of their country gives them, or of what might be done by good statesmanship acting upon an united government and people. In the meanwhile, there does not seem to be the best possible understanding between the latter two Powers; and the Chambers have abstained from following up their last strong movement.



SCHWANTHALER'S COLOSSAL STATUE OF "BAVARIA," IN THE ROYAL FOUNDRY, AT MUNICH.



SCENE FROM "THE CAMP OF SILESIA," AT ASTLEY'S.—(THE PANDOURS' CAVERN.)

PLATE PRESENTED BY THE LINCOLNSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY TO THEIR SECRETARY.

THE Lincolnshire Agricultural Society, which was established some twenty-three or twenty-four years since, has lately been dissolved, though not until its example had been pretty extensively followed throughout Lincoln, "the first county in agriculture in the world"—by the establishment of similar associations.

The members of the parent Society have, however, signalled their retirement by a very graceful mark of esteem—the presentation of a magnificent Piece of Plate to their Secretary, Richard Carline, Esq., ex-Mayor of Lincoln. The Testimonial, costly as it is, has been deservedly bestowed; Mr. Carline having, for many years, managed the business of the Society without any remuneration, by generously giving up the usual bill of costs in order to augment the funds available for premiums.

The Plate is a *plateau*, or central table ornament, of exquisite chasteness: it is from the works of Mr. Benjamin Smith, of Duke-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields. The design represents a halt in the Desert. Beneath the shade of three palm-trees, is an Arab on the back of a camel; an attendant is handing water in a cup to the rider, and the thirsty camel, snuffing the water, is eagerly looking up; by the side of the palm-tree is a well. The group presents some novelty in its execution; the lofty palm-trees being cut out of the solid silver. It was shown among the beautiful works exhibited last season at the Society of Arts, where it elicited marked approbation.

The Plate bears the following inscription:—

Presented by the Lincolnshire Agricultural Society to their esteemed friend Richard Carline, Esq., Mayor of the City of Lincoln, in estimation of their high sense of his long, gratuitous, and valuable services as Honorary Secretary—Oct. 5, 1847.

This superb Testimonial was presented to Mr. Carline at a sumptuous entertainment at the Saracen's Head Inn, Lincoln, on the 5th inst. There were about 70 guests: Charles Chaplin, Esq., in the chair, having the ex-Mayor and the Hon. A. L. Melville on his right hand, and Sir Charles John Anderson, Bart., and J. Fardell, Esq., on his left. Amongst the gentlemen present were, Mr. Thomas Greetham, Mr. J. G. Stephenson, Mr. W. H. Brooke, Mr. Cooke, Digby, Mr. Bartholomew, Mr. Popplewell, Mr. Fred. Straw, Mr. Capp, Mr. Clarke, and nearly all the leading agriculturists in the neighbourhood.

ASTLEY'S.

OUR Illustration shows the most picturesque scene in the new drama of "The Camp of Silesia," the production of which was noticed in our Journal of last week.

The Scene is the Cavern of the Pandours (or Gipsies), by a party of whom Frederick, King of Prussia, has been made prisoner; and his Majesty is seen chained to a pillar in the cavern, with the Pandours by their fires, grouped around the captive Monarch. In the rear are the horses of the band; and two or three cavaliers are seen entering the cavern, on their return from a nocturnal expedition.

This is altogether an artistical achievement, Rembrandtish in effect, to which the peculiar resources of the establishment—the horses—are valuable accessories. It is, indeed, a very spirited affair.

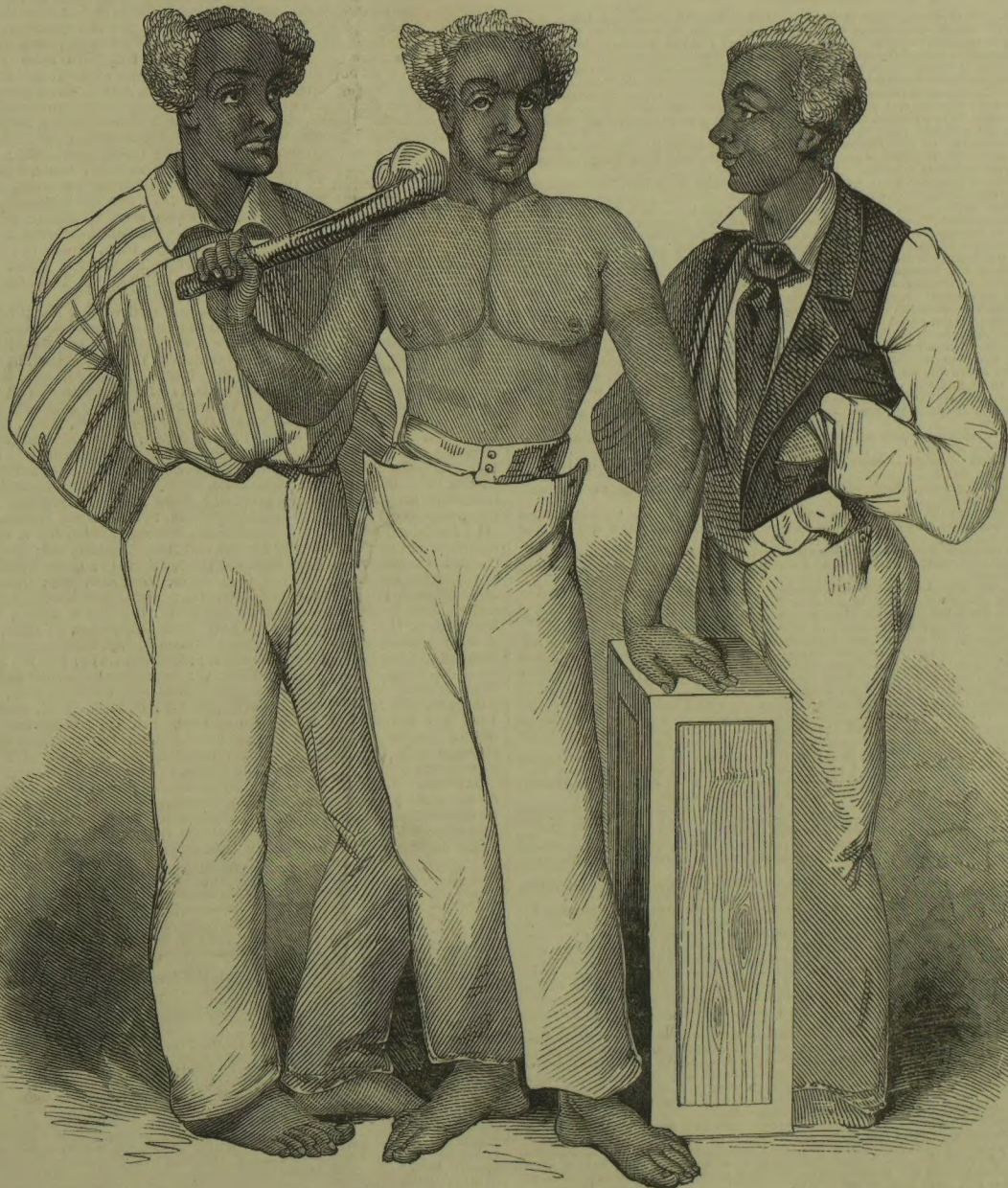
IMMIGRATION OF SOUTH SEA ISLANDERS INTO NEW SOUTH WALES.

AN exceedingly interesting experiment in colonisation has just been undertaken at Sydney, by Mr. Benjamin Boyd, of Church-hill, with the view of increasing the supply of labour in the Colony.

On the first of May last, an Act of the Imperial Parliament for regulating the Sale and Leasing Waste Lands became the law of the Colony. To meet the demand for labour which this new measure would create, no provision had, however, been made; and the last session of



PLATE PRESENTED TO THE SECRETARY OF THE LINCOLNSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.



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SOUTH SEA ISLANDERS AT SYDNEY.

the Local Legislature had closed before the excellent plan of a Committee of the Council for a grand system of Free Immigration (simultaneously with a modified system of Exilism) could be debated by the whole House. In short, the question which had been agitated for many months in the Colony—"How is Labour to be obtained?"—remained unanswered.

As some two years must elapse before any Government plan for the sufficient supply of European labour could be matured, Mr. Boyd foresaw that, whilst the grass was growing, his flocks and herds would be starving. He, accordingly, determined on importing his own labourers; and, with this view, he despatched a vessel for the South Sea Islands, the captain being instructed to call at as many islands as possible, so that he might satisfy himself, not only as to the people most fitted for the wants of the Colonists, but also as to the number of labourers likely to be procured. In due time, the vessel returned, with sixty-five active young men, selected from Tanna, Kahamo, and Lefoo, islands of the Loyalties, a group very imperfectly laid down in the charts, and which lies between New Caledonia and the New Hebrides, distant about three weeks' sail from Sydney.

The ages of these men varied from 14 to 25; sixty-two of them have been sent to Mr. Boyd's stations, on the Murray; and the three whose portraits are annexed, were to accompany the Captain who had brought them from their island homes, on his next trip to the Coral Islands.

Etoisi is a Chief, and brother to Zuela, the King of Lefoo. Panyella is his conjuror (an officer of much importance amongst the superstitious islanders); and Sabbathahoo is the conjuror's servant. They are highly intelligent men; their rapidity at calculation, by a system of decimals, is surprising, and their activity and capacity for effective service very satisfactory. In a periodical work, published at Sydney, Etoisi is related to have dived beneath a wreck in the harbour there, and, in a very short time, to have swum back, and reported, in the most seamanlike manner, the condition of the ill-fated vessel.

It appears that Mr. Boyd's wish was that, in the first instance, only thirty of these Islanders should be engaged; but so eager were the people to be taken on board, that it was only through the authority of the Chiefs that the number could be limited; the explanation of this desire for removal being that the inhabitants of the Coral Islands are in a condition, during upwards of eight months of the year, little short of starvation.

With respect to the habits of the people, and their fitness for the occupations of civilised life, it is stated that, although cannibalism and infanticide prevail amongst them to a fearful extent, they manifest great tractability and intelligence in their intercourse with strangers; hence it is considered that their vices may be attributed rather to the influence of the sufferings to which they are periodically exposed, than to any ineradicable peculiarity. The expense of introducing them is about £8 per man: Mr. Boyd's intention is to employ them as shepherds; but, they might easily be instructed for other services. The conduct of the party during the three weeks' voyage evinced great attachment to the master of the vessel; and the alacrity with which they endeavoured to obey any order he gave them, fully proved their inclination to work. Perhaps, the chief danger to be apprehended is the common one in all such cases, of the temptation of intoxicating drinks.

The master of the vessel states that from the various groups in the vicinity of New Holland, may be supplied an almost unlimited number of labourers. Indeed, we learn by the South Australian papers to the middle of June, it was said that 1000 a month of similar labourers might be obtained from different islands of Polynesia, by the steamer *Juno*, which Mr. Boyd was about to send.

The proposition is an important move in the great scheme of civilisation; and, if successful, must put to shame the inhumanities of conquest and extermination, which are too often glossed over as colonisation.

It is well observed in the Sydney periodical already quoted—"The accounts we have received of the miserable destitution of these poor islanders, and the horrible straits to which they are reduced, ought to be seriously considered by a Christian community, who are compelled to boil down their flocks and herds because they have not labour enough to tend them. We want labour; these poor creatures want food; they are within a few weeks' sail from our shores; and it seems a dispensation of Divine Providence that the labour required by this vast Continent should be taken from the overpeopled islands with which the sea that washes our coast is studded. The emigration of these people will be the secret means of Christianising them; and if we would for ever abolish the dreadful crimes of infanticide and cannibalism from Polynesia, it is to be achieved by following up the philanthropic design which Mr. Boyd has opened."

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Very moderate arrivals of English wheat have taken place for our market this week, coastwise as well by land carriage, yet the demand for that grain to-day, owing to the large imports of foreign, was in a very sluggish state, and, in some instances, the market had a downward tendency, without effecting a clearance. In foreign wheat—the supply of which on offer was large—exceedingly little business was transacted, and the inferior qualities might have been purchased at a reduction of 1s per quarter. The best malting barley supported late rates, but all other kinds were the turn in favour of the buyers. With malt we were very moderately supplied, yet the trade was heavy, on somewhat easier terms. Oats supported moderate rates, but beans and peas were very dull. Flour, as well as Indian corn, and meal, ruled heavy.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 3750; barley, 5560; oats, 3090 quarters. Irish: wheat, 400; barley, 100; oats, 4540. Foreign: wheat, 17,650; barley, 1090; oats, 3310. Flour, 2150 sacks and 100 barrels; meal, 3110 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s to 53s; ditto, white, 50s to 58s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 45s to 48s; ditto, white, 48s to 52s; grinding white, 24s to 30s; distilling, 24s to 30s; malting ditto, 31s to 32s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 58s to 60s; brown ditto, 55s to 58s; Kingston and Ware, 60s to 62s; Chevalier, 62s to 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 22s to 24s; potato ditto, 27s to 28s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 21s; ditto, white, 20s to 23s; tick beans, new, 37s to 38s; ditto, old, 41s to 46s; grey peas, 40s to 43s; mangel, 40s to 43s; white, 44s to 46s; bollocks, 46s to 50s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 41s to 46s; Suffolk, 36s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 40s, per 280 lbs. Foreign.—Danish red wheat, 40s to 43s; white, 40s to 43s; barley, 30s to 35s; oats, 20s to 25s; beans, 30s to 35s; peas, 30s to 35s, per quarter. Flour, American, 24s to 28s; Baltic, 20s to 25s, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—So little business is doing in this market, that prices are next to nominal. Cakes are quite as dear.

Lime.—English, best, 50s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 48s to 50s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 47s to 50s; Hempseed, 50s to 58s per cwt. Coriander, 18s to 21s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 8s to 9s; white ditto, 7s to 7d. Tares, 7s 3d to 7s 9d per bushel. English Rape-seed, 20s to 22s, per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 11s 0s to 11s 10s; ditto, foreign, 10s 0s to 10s 10s per 1000; Rape-seed cakes, 10s 0s to 10s 10s per ton. Canary, 7s to 8s, per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, 3s to 4s; extra, 4s to 5s; white, 4s to 5s; extra, 5s to 6s. Foreign, red, 3s to 4s; extra, 4s to 5s; white, 4s to 5s; extra, 5s to 6s.

Bread.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolises, are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5½d to 6d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 53s 8d; barley, 32s 4d; oats, 23s 4d; rye, 33s 7d; beans, 45s 9d; peas, 45s 3d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 53s 10d; barley, 32s 10d; oats, 23s; rye, 34s 4d; beans, 46s 3d; peas, 47s 8d.

Tea.—The public sales of 6000 packages, held on Thursday, went off heavily, and, in some instances, the quotations were a shade lower. Privately, the business doing is very small, at barely late rates.

Sugar.—On the whole this market may be considered tolerably steady, but we have no improvement in notice in value. Brown lumps are selling at from 52s 6d to 53s; and standard ditto, 54s 6d per cwt.

Provisions.—We have to report a decided improvement in the demand for Irish butter at an advance in the quotations of quite 1s per cwt. Carlow, Clonmel, and Carrick, are selling at 88s to 90s; Cork, 88s to 90s; Limerick, 88s to 90s; Waterford, 88s to 90s; and Sligo and Tralee, 88s to 90s per cwt, all landed. On board, or for future delivery, we have very few sales to notice. Fine Dutch butter is dearer, and commands 1s per cwt more. English butter has risen 1s to 2s per cwt. Fine Dorset, 10s to 10s 6d; middling do, 9s to 9s 6d; and fresh, 10s to 10s 6d per dozen. The supply of small butter being small, that article has advanced 1s per cwt. Prime sizeable Waterford, 6s to 6s 6d; heavy, 6s to 6s 6d per cwt. Irish bladdered lard is selling freely, at from 78s to 80s per cwt. Kags and firmies may be quoted at from 58s to 74s per cwt. Prime India beef is held at 112s 6d; and prime mess pork, 85s to 87s 6d per tierce. The cheese market is very dull, at from 58s to 64s for good Gloucester; 58s to 63s for single ditto; 58s to 76s for Cheshire; and 62s to 68s per cwt for Derby.

Spirits.—There is rather more doing in Jamaica rum, at from 36s 6d to 39s 9d for fair middling quality, and 3s 10d to 4s 6d for good to fine. Leeward Island is steady, at from 1s 8d to 2s 9d per gallon. East India may be quoted at from 1s 6d to 1s 7d, proof. In Brandy, next to nothing is doing. British corn spirits firm, at 10s 6d per gallon.

Hops (Friday).—For all descriptions of new hops the demand has fallen off this week, and to effect sales lower rates have been again submitted to by the holders. The supply on offer considerably exceeds the wants of the brewers, who purchase only for immediate use. Old and yearling hops may be had at unusually low rates, but there are no buyers for them. Sussex peckets, 22s 6d to 23s 4s; Weald of Kent, ditto, 22s 6d to 23s 10s; Mid and East Kent, ditto, 23s 0s to 25s 12s.

Coals (Friday).—Southport, 19s 9d; Wylam, 16s 6d; Bewick and Co., 19s 6d; Wharfedale, 19s 9d; Braddilly's, Hutton, 20s 3d; Haswell, 20s 9d; Stewart's, 21s per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—We were again seasonably supplied with beasts as to number, but the general quality of that description of stock was very inferior. Prime Scots, Herefords, &c., moved off readily, at very full prices; while the value of all other breeds was very well supported. There were on sale 4000 beasts, 1000 sheep, and 63 calves from abroad, in very middling condition. The supply of stable beef being small, that article has advanced 1s in the weather, the mutton trade was brisk, at an advance in the quotations of quite 2d per lb—the primest old Downs producing 5s 4d per lb, without difficulty. Calves—the number of which was small—sold briskly, at an improvement in value of fully 2d per lb. Pigs were in steady request, at full prices. Milch cows were heavy, at from 15s to 18s each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb, to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 2d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime large oxen, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; prime Scots, 4s 4d to 4s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; second quality ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; prime South Down ditto, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; large coarse calves, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; prime small ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; large hogs, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 2d. Suckling calves, 20s to 25s; and quarter old store pigs, 18s to 20s each. Beasts, 100s; cows, 140; sheep, 60s; calves, 25s; pigs, 30s.

Newgate and Leadhall (Friday).—These markets were very firm to-day, and the general quotations had an upward tendency.

Per 8lb, by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; middling ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime large ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime small ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; large pork, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; 4s 0d to 4s 2d; inferior mutton, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; veal, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; small pork, 4s 10d to 5s 2d.

ROBT. HENBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

There has not been any failure of importance during the past week, with the exception of Messrs. Trueman and Cook. This firm has been long regarded doubtfully; and, from the fact of their having lately pressed sales with rapidity, its ultimate suspension did not create any great surprise in Mincing-lane. Generally, however, it had been for some time past supposed to have surmounted its difficulties. The immediate cause of its suspension was a dishonoured acceptance for £10,000 of Messrs. Gower, Nephew, and Co., which was held by the Bank of England. A circular issued immediately after the stoppage, announces that the business of brokers will be carried on under a new firm, composed of Mr. Joseph Trueman, jun., Mr. H. T. Windsor, and Mr. J. P. Mason (not in the firm). The liabilities are estimated at £350,000, of which £70,000 may be provided for by other parties.

Notwithstanding, however, this failure, a general feeling exists that improvement is gradually advancing. The discount brokers are taking money with more freedom, and good bills are doing at about 6½ to 7 per cent. In fact, it is not too much to affirm that the panic is past, and our next difficulty is to overcome the stagnation that always exists after such convulsions. Ordinarily, from November till Christmas is the dulllest period in the year. It cannot, therefore, be anticipated, with the remembrance of recent events, that any alteration in the usual state of trade will occur until the new year. In the meantime, there is much to struggle with. A large number of the population unemployed, and a decreasing revenue consequent thereon, are difficulties that affect both the tradesman and the capitalist. To expect, therefore, any sudden improvement, would be contrary to former experience. If, however, we have made one approach towards it by the renewal of confidence, it must be regarded as a great step gained.

The following meetings of creditors have been held during the past week:—A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. J. Cohen and Sons has elicited the following facts relative to the concern. Debts and liabilities, about £42,000; assets (of which a large item is composed of debts in Jamaica), £37,000. A committee was ultimately appointed for further inquiry, with a view to a compromise. Messrs. Cohen placing themselves entirely in the hands of the meeting, which was adjourned. The creditors of S. S. Curtis, hide and leather factor, show assets of £s. 10d. in the pound on debts and liabilities amounting to between £17,000 and £18,000. The offer made by Mr. Curtis was to pay a composition of 5s. in the pound by instalments, at periods of three, six, and nine months, the last instalment to be secured; and this proposal was accepted. The great deficiency in the accounts of Mr. Curtis has arisen from the difficulties encountered by him in struggling with the insolvent estate which he took up at the date of his father's decease.

It was agreed on Tuesday, at the adjourned meeting of creditors of Thomas, Son, and Lefevre, that in order to relieve the anxieties of bill-holders in the Lancashire district, to declare a dividend as early as possible, and hence a resolution was passed authorising the payment of 2s. 6d. in the pound, should Mr. B. Dobree, the chairman, after consultation with the professional adviser of the house and Mr. Lefevre, consider such payment advisable. It appeared that sufficient assets already exist, when rendered available by the friendly interposition of Mr. Jones Lloyd, to distribute this sum, but it was suggested whether it would not be better to wait, that the first dividend declared might be at least 5s. in the pound. The necessity of an immediate distribution to satisfy the anticipations of the Manchester creditors, who were represented as consisting of a class of individuals to whom a dividend, though small in amount, would be exceedingly welcome, was, however, strongly advocated; and, under these circumstances, the resolution mentioned was carried. It may be added, that the explanations furnished on the subject of the accounts of the firm were regarded as satisfactory.

The creditors of Messrs. Abbott, Nottingham, and Co., of Aldermanbury, determined, at the meeting held this afternoon, to administer the estate under bankruptcy. The statement of account presented showed debts and liabilities to the extent of £24,234 3s., and assets to the extent of £13,205 9s. 6d.

A dividend of 6s. 8d. in the pound, payable on the 29th inst., was declared to-day under the estate of W. and J. Woodley, of the Corn Exchange, whose failure took place on the 27th of August.

The suspension of Mr. Robert Farrand, a corn-factor, has caused considerable surprise, his credit in the market, on account of the supposed safe character of his business, being extremely good. The amount of his liabilities is understood to be small. Mr. Farrand is a Director of the London Joint Stock Bank, and was at one time member for Heddon, and subsequently for Stafford.

During the morning the failure of a broker was announced, the party being Mr. Arthur Arkell. He had become a member of the House during the present year, and his differences amount to £10,000.

The Committee of the Stock Exchange have been closely investigating the origin of intelligence received on Monday, by the electric telegraph, stating that a fall of 1½ per cent. had occurred, in consequence of several arrests having been made in Paris, from the discovery of an extensive political conspiracy. As, on Tuesday, the whole proved to be false, the party from whom it originated "in the House" was called on for an explanation. He stated that he was then engaged in tracing the parties from whom he received it, and an adjournment of the enquiry was the result. It is an affair of the utmost gravity, from the difficulty of adjusting the various bargains made during the prevalence of the report. Expulsion from the Stock Exchange of the guilty party, is only one portion of the punishment. A criminal prosecution, in all probability, awaits the parties who forwarded the intelligence from Folkestone.

Consols opened on Monday with animation at 84½ to 85, for Money. The rumour (afterwards proved to be false) of a large failure at Leeds, added to positive information of the suspension of Messrs. Trueman and Cook, caused, however, an immediate fall to 84. A further decline afterwards occurred, from intelligence having been received of a fall in the French Funds of 1½ per cent., owing to the discovery of a political conspiracy in Paris; Consols closed at 84½ to 85. On Tuesday, this intelligence, which was received by the electric telegraph, proved false, and Consols improved to 84½ to 85 soon after opening, advancing gradually to 84½—a price that was not, however, maintained till the close of business, the last quotation being 84½ to 85. Very little fluctuation occurred on Wednesday, and the Market closed precisely as on the preceding day. Extensive sales for Money, on Thursday, caused some depression in prices; and, as little speculation was indulged in, quotations closed rather wide. Exchequer Bills have been about par during the week, and India Stock is slightly improving. Bank Stock is also rather firmer. The closing prices of the week are, for Bank Stock, 18s; Reduced, 82½; Consols, 84½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 84½; Long Annuities, 8½; Ditto 30 years, 8½; India Stock, 233½; Consols for Account, 84; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 1s; £500, 2s; Small, 6p.

The only movement in the Foreign Market during the week, has been in Mexican, on Monday, which advanced to 15½. The few transactions that now take place scarcely even affect prices, which close nominally as follows:—Danish Bonds, 182½, Three per Cent. 81½; Grenada Bonds, deferred, 3½; Mexican, Five per Cent, 184½, 15½; Ditto, Account, 16; Ditto, Small, 16½; Portuguese, Four per Cent, 20½; Russian Bonds, 105½; Ditto, 11½; Ditto, 11; Ditto, Deferred, 10; Venezuela Bonds, Deferred, 9½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 54½; Ditto, Four per Cent. Certificates, 84½.

There was a slight tendency to improvement in the Share Market generally at the beginning of the week; but, as is usually the case now, this only produced sales. The consequence is a general reaction, with some few exceptions. The Market closed with Birmingham and Oxford Junction at 18½—Aberdeen, 23; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, 13½; Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham, 3½; Bristol and Exeter, 6½; Ditto, Thirds, 11; Buckinghamshire, 2½; Chesapeake and Holyhead, Preference, 7½; Eastern Counties, 16½; Ditto, Perpetual, Five per Cent., No. 1, 1½; Ditto, York Extension, 8½; Ditto, North, and Eastern, 48s; East Lancashire, 20½; Great Northern, 1½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 22½; Great North of England, 22½; Ditto, New, £40, 55; Ditto, New, £30, 67; Ditto, New, £15, 16½; Great Western, Half Shares, 59; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 16½; Ditto, Fifths, 23½; Ditto, New, £17, 7½; Hull and Selby, 99; Ipswich and Bur. St. Edm., 5½; Do., do., & Norw., Ex. Sc. (late Camb. & Ely), 1½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, West Riding Union, 2½; Ditto, Preston and Wyre, 34½; Leeds and Bradford, 90; London and Blackwall, New, No. 1, 4½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 42; London and North Western, 154; Ditto, Quarters (L. and B.), 29½; Ditto, ditto New, 8½; Ditto, Fifths, 12; Ditto, £40 (M. and B.), 61; London and South Western, 55½; Ditto, New, £50, 284; Ditto, Thirds, 1; Midland, 109; Ditto, £40 Shares, 41½; Ditto, £50 Shares, 8½; Midland Consol. Bristol and Birmingham, 6 per cent., 118; North British, 26½; Ditto, Half Shares, 11½; Ditto, Quarters, 4½ x 1; Ditto, Extension, 3½; Ditto, Thirds, 1; N. Staffordshire, 7½; Oxford, Worcester & Wolverhampton, 19½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 6½; South Eastern and Dover, 29½; Do., No. 1, 14½; Do., No. 2, 10½; Do., No. 3, 9; Ditto, No. 4, 4; South Wales, 4½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 33½; Ditto Original New and Berwick, 30½; Ditto North Shields, 29½; Ditto Extension, No. 1, 13; Ditto ditto, No. 2, 11½; Ditto G. N. E. Preference, 9; York and North Midland, 75; Ditto, Preference, 16½; Ditto East and West Riding Extension, 27½; Boulogne and Amiens, 14½ x 1; Central of France (Orleans and Vierzon), 15½; Dutch Rhenish, 2½; Northern and Meuse, 6½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 5½; Paris and Lyons, 5½; Sambre and Meuse, 6½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The English Market opened fully yesterday at 83½ to 84; but speculative purchases gradually improved prices to 84½, when heavy sales on speculative Account reduced quotations to 83½ to 84½ for Money. The closing quotations are 83½ to 84½ for Money, and 84½ to 85 for Time. In the Foreign and Share Markets no business of importance occurred.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOV. 16.

DOWNING STREET, NOV. 16.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Charles Zachary Macaulay, Esq., to be Manager of the Currency for the Island of Mauritius.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Hougham Hudson, jun., Esq., to be Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate of Somerset, in the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

W. GODDARD, Nottingham, hosier.

BANKRUPT.

CHOLT, Boulevard-street, Fleet-street, hotel keeper. J. ARNELL, Stanhope-street, Hampstead-road, corn merchant. I. BASS, jun., Islington, painter. J. P. CARPENTER, Drummond-street, Easton-square, baker. J. CRAMOND, Lime-street, City, ship broker. J. S. JUKES, Great Winchester-street, City, tailor. F. H. AGAR, New Windsor, grocer. J. PARKER, Princess-road, Notting-hill, coach proprietor. H. SMITH, East Malling, Kent, paper manufacturer. R. BLAKE, jun., Norwich, soap manufacturer. W. WHITE, Newington-causway, grocer. J. CLARKE, Conduit-mews, Paddington, job master. J. B. FAULKNER and B. FALLAN, Old Broad-street, City, merchants. C. J. HUBBARD, Stockwell-park-road, brewer. H. HICKS, New Winchester-street, adder. R. DEBENHAM, Leonard-street, Portman-square, draper. W. WILLIS, Frowbridge, wool broker. CESAR ADAM MARCUS COUNT DE WITTS, Baldwin's-gardens, Leather-lane, and Upper Ground-street, Blackfriars, plaster manufacturer. G. C. HOLLAND, late of Sheffield, but now of Worksop, banker. J. HIGGIN-

SON and R. DEAN, Liverpool, merchants. JANE and ELIZABETH PARRY, Bangor, drapers. J. KNEE, Trowbridge, grocer. T. WATSON, Torquay, innkeeper. J. COLLINS, Manchester, common brewer. F. T. DOBSON, Tunstall, Staffordshire, draper. J. KERSLAW, Featherstall, Lancashire, woollen manufacturer. T. LAW, Manchester and Salford, corn dealer. F. LAW, Manchester, corn dealer. A. SCHOFIELD, Oldham, attorney-at-law. J. CROSSLY, Horsecroft, victualler. J. ROBINSON, Honley, Yorkshire, dyer. E. YEOLAND, Liverpool, milliner. T. M. TEAR, W. HADFIELD, and E. THOMPSON, Liverpool, merchants. O. DAY, Devizes, baker. T. DAVIES, Aberystwyth, draper. W. G. LEECH, Coventry, druggist. T. RYLAND and W. L. RYLAND, Birmingham, Britannia metal workers. W. WALTON, Willenhall, timber merchant. A. ALFOP, Borsari, lead merchant. C. H. FERREY, Testenham, coal-dealer. C. ASHFORD, Birmingham, packing-case maker. J. RUSSELL, Leamington Priors, grocer. J. HANSBRO, Hanley, Staffordshire, hop-merchant. J. B. LIVESSE, Liverpool, stationer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

D. FORREST, Glasgow, insurance broker. W. DOWNIE and J. SCOTT, Edinburgh, shawl manufacturers. D. GILMOUR, Dumbarton, smith. M. NEER and ROBERTSON, Perth, merchants. R. T. PATTISON and J. M. GIBBON, Glasgow, dyers. Right Honourable A. GORDON, Viscount Kinnure, now deceased. J. MACKENZIE, Devon, shipowner. H. D. COCKBURN, Glasgow, sharebroker. J. LONDON, Paisley, grocer. J. HODGE, Edinburgh, grocer.

FRIDAY, NOV. 19.

BANKRUPTS.

J. B. FALKNER and B. FABIAN, Old Broad-street, City, merchants. R. FLATMAN, Saxmundham, Suffolk, draper. H. MARES, Kensal Green, Middlesex, sculptor. J. S. LUCAS, Dyers-court, Aldermanbury, City, hosier. J. WATERS, Great Wilde-street, Lincoln's-inn, baker. F. H. ABBOTT and H. NOTTINGHAM, Aldermanbury, City, shawl-warehousemen. C. STEVENSON, Paddington, builder. T. WALKER, Abingdon, Berkshire, apothecary. J. EDWARDS, Upper Stamford-street, Blackfriars, corn merchant. J. W. WELSHOLME, Abingdon, marle-street, Piccadilly, silk-mercer. W. and R. REEVE, Westminster, upholsterers. J. DAVIES, Manchester, plumber and glazier. J. W. UNDERHILL, Birkenhead, laceman. D. B. SORLEY, Liverpool, broker. J. NASH, Taunton, Somersetshire, coach-maker. J. WETHERELL, Manchester, publisher. F. MARSHALL, Sunderland, chemist. T. CLARKE, Bristol, baker. E. FAIRY and J. ROBERTS, Liverpool, joiners. H. LEATHAM, Liverpool, slater. R. LYNEK, Birmingham, wire-worker. M. O. DURANT, Burge, Leicester, surgeon. E. MOONEY, Chester, upholsterer. W. SPELLER, Upper Berkeley-street West, Connaught-square, plumber.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. HILL, Glasgow, commission merchant. J. ELMSLIE, Aberdeen, merchant. D. E. AUCHINCLOSS, Ayrshire, merchant. R. HIGHT, Glasgow, linen merchant. M. GREGOR and CO., Glasgow, merchants. G. F. CREPIN, Edinburgh, underwriter. W. WELSH and CO., Glasgow, curriers.

BIRTHS.

On the 14th instant, at Apsey, the Lady Lucy, Whitmore, of a daughter.—On the 14th instant, at Copthold Hall, Essex, the lady of J. A. Hardcastle, Esq., M.P., of a daughter.—On the 14th instant, in Gloucester-terrace, Regent's-park, the Hon. Lady Pearson, of a son.—On Saturday, the 6th instant, at Woolwich, the lady of Captain Charles Allan Parker, R.M., of a son.—At Madrid, the lady of Theodore Murphy, Esq., of a daughter.—At Compagnie Castle, Somersetshire, the lady of L. M. Hardin Turner, Esq., of a son.—At Wigan Rectory, near Banbury, the lady of the Rev. John Williams, Esq., of a daughter.—At No. 8, Sussex-place, Regent's-park, the lady of James Ingram, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Charles Plummer Pennington, Lieutenant, Rifle Brigade, only son of G. Pennington, Esq., of Cumberland-street, Portman-square, to Rosamond Augusta de Roll, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Frederic Shallet Lomax, of Netley-park, Surrey.—At St. Andrew's, Watling-street, London, Mr. James George Langham, of the firm of Crowe and Langham, solicitors, Uckfield, Sussex, and second son of Mr. J. G. Langham, solicitor, of Hastings, to Mary, the only daughter of Mr. Daniel Edwards, of Queen-street, Cheshire, surgeon.—On the 4th inst., at All Saints, Mile End New Town, by the Rev. Joseph Haslegrave, M.A., of St. Peter's, Islington, William Haylett, eldest son of John Power Boyston, Esq., of Old Broad-street, and daughter of the late Mr. John Haylett, of the Rev. James Harris, M.A., Incumbent of Mile End New Town, and lecturer of St. Ann's, Limehouse.—On Thursday, the 4th inst., at Doughton, Northamptonshire, Mr. Bartolomew Aldwinckle, of Middleton, near Rockingham, to Eliza Horspool, of the former place.

DEATHS.

On the 9th instant, at Wiesbaden, Lieutenant-General Francis Newberry, Colonel of the 3d Dragoon Guards, aged 70.—At Totnes, on the 9th instant, Ann, the wife of Thomas Dalrymple Huckeridge, Esq., aged 40.—On the 10th, at Henwick, Warwickshire, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Phillips.—At Tattingstone, near Norwich, in the 65th year of his age, John Froston Neale, Esq., late of the General Post Office, and author of "Westminster Abbey," "Gentleman's Seat," &c.—At Belfast, of typhus fever, James Trevelyan Bettesworth, Esq., Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Bainbridge, C.B.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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MOORE'S old established Tea Warehouse, 190, Strand, opposite Exeter Hall. Orders from
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various constructions, and the advantages of each, with a List of Prices, will be for-
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ORNAMENTAL CLOCKS.—Recently received from Paris,
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a few of great merit in the style of Louis XV. The price is four, five, and seven guineas
each, and upwards. A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the Statue of
the Duke of Wellington.



SITE OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

Two centuries ago, on the 2nd of November, 1647, the idea of a general Record Office was mooted; and, about ten days since, the site of the proposed Office was determined on, and the necessary Parliamentary notices for making the new streets were given. It has thus taken two centuries for the authorities to make up their minds as to the expediency of a Repository for the National Records! The matter has, unquestionably, received due deliberation; and now that it has been decided on, we hope to see it executed on a scale correspondent with the importance and exigence of the object. Hitherto, public documents of great value have been kept in all sorts of buildings, and in all sorts of localities; in stables and lofts, in damp and cavernous vaults, and "dark retreats," by no means suited for depositories of state secrets, and details of the gay pageants and household expenses of Royalty.

Fortunately, the proposition for building a Record Office is associated with a

plan or the improvement of the Health of the Metropolis; indeed, the former proposal has appeared in the Sixth Report of the Commissioners appointed by Warrant "to inquire into and consider the most effectual means of improving the Metropolis, and of providing increased facilities of communication with the same." Certain plans, prepared by Mr. Pennethorne, for the building of the Record Office, have been submitted to the Commissioners. Into the fitness of the depository they have not deemed it incumbent upon them to inquire minutely; their attention being directed, in the first place, to the plans for improving the communications in the vicinity of the proposed site; secondly, to the capacity and eligibility of the site itself; having reference not only to the exigencies of the present time, but to any probable demand for the enlargement of the building within the next century.

The new Office will be located on the Rolls estate; and, according to the ground-plans of Mr. Pennethorne, will cover considerable space; presenting a north frontage of more than 500 feet, which will be nearly in a line with, and eastward of, Carey-street, and an eastern frontage which will cross the present Peter-lane and abut on Fleet-street. Even the eastern façade will be nearly 500 feet long.

We shall hereafter take occasion to illustrate the superstructure and ground plan of the Office itself. Our present object is to show how great benefit will be secured to the metropolis generally by this improvement. This cannot be more directly done than by the annexed Engraving, from the Plan (No. 1, in the Report) "of the Rolls' Estate, and of other Properties in the neighbourhood thereof, showing how they will be affected by the erection of the proposed Public Record Office, and by Public Improvements." This exhibits the requirements of the proposed Office, in respect to site—whether by occupation of the part of the Rolls Estate, or by acquisitions of other property,—and for the formation of streets around the building.

In brief, the strong lines in the middle of our plan, denote the ground plan of the Record Office; the two oblong forms to the right being open courts of the building. Still further to the right is the new line of street proposed in place of Fetter-lane; and the strong lines at the top of the plan denote Carey-street, extending eastward.

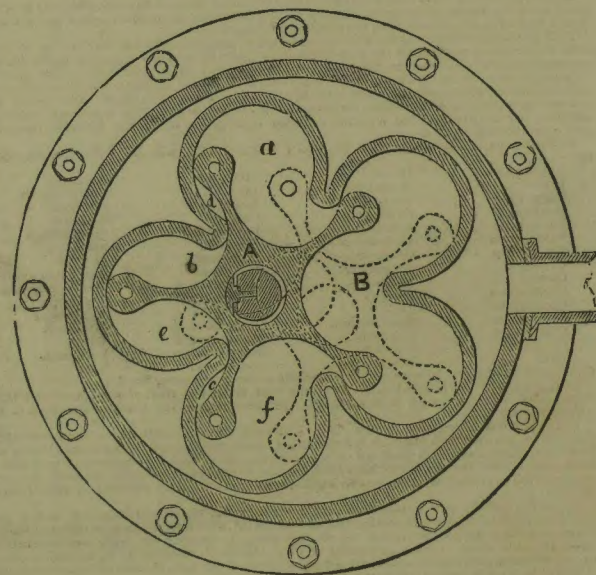
Thus, the plan comprehends the making of a new line of street to be intermediate between Holborn and Fleet-street. The City is prepared to co-operate in opening a line which shall commence at the west end of Che apside,—pass along Paternoster-row,—cross Farringdon-street by a viaduct,—then enter Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn,—and end in Long Acre, opposite to the new Endell-street. The Metropolitan Improvement Commissioners, we are glad to see, are unanimously in favour of the plan. Even should the line of street be postponed, the Commissioners advise the immediate improvement of Fetter-lane, and the erection of the new Record Repository. By this means, knots of courts and passages, unhealthy almost to pestilence, would be swept away, a narrow and tortuous street got rid of, and an immense amount of benefit insured to this overpeopled metropolitan locality.

GALLOWAY'S ROTARY STEAM-ENGINE.

THE Engraving, Fig. 1, represents this unique little Engine at work. It is used to drive the blowing-machine at Mr. Tyrell's factory, at Deptford, which that gentleman states to require about four horses' power; and this it performs with such energy as to leave no doubt that it possesses, not only the force requisite for the work imposed, but something more. A tolerably correct idea of its size may be formed by comparison with the man in attendance; but, as it has been already described as about the dimensions of a "hat-box," it may be as well to state that the diameter of the cylinder outside is eighteen inches, and the depth eight inches. Within this works what the inventor calls "the piston;" but which, a piston, as ordinarily understood, conveys no idea of.

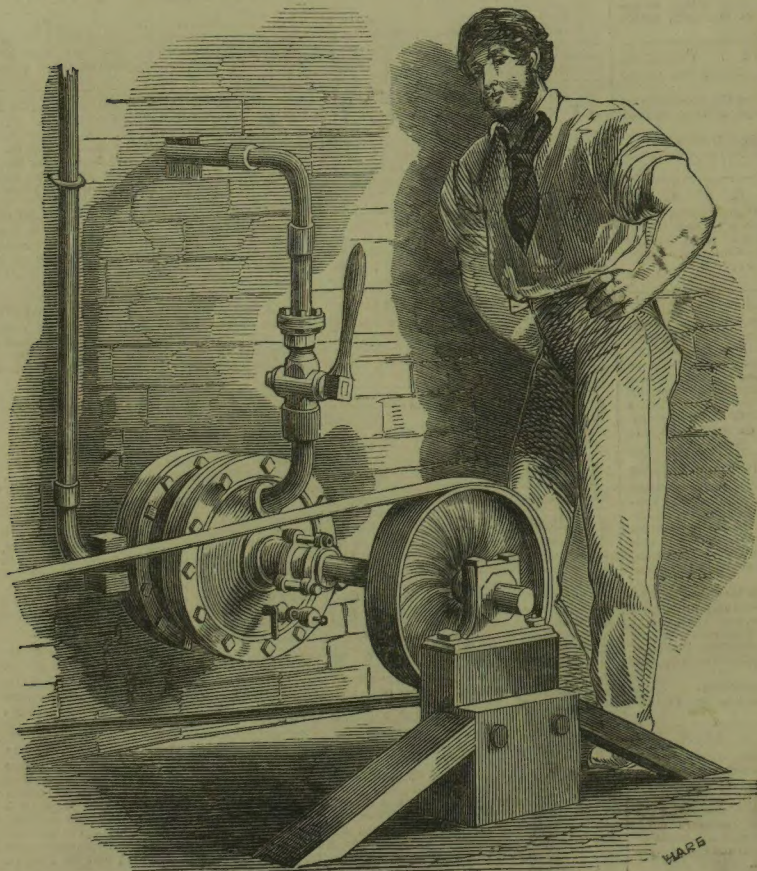
Fig. 2, is a transverse section through the middle of the cylinder and piston. These are five inches deep; the piston works on a crank, the centre of which is com-

pelled to move round the middle circle, thus communicating a rotary motion to the pulley carrying the band in Fig. 1. The steam is admitted by a pipe into the steam-chest, the opening into the working part of the cylinder being covered with a plate of metal, to which the piston is firmly secured, the centres of each revolving round the middle circle before referred to. Through this plate, on one side of nearly the



GALLOWAY'S ROTARY STEAM-ENGINE.—(FIG. 2.)

extremity of each arm of the piston, are holes to admit the steam into the cells, and so arranged as to be opened and shut by the surface of the cylinder over which it passes in its eccentric revolution with the piston. The exhaustion is effected from the bottom of the cylinder, and the escape is at the pipe shown at the side of Fig. 2. The action of the steam, in giving motion to the piston, A, will be understood by reference to the same diagram: it is now supposed to be admitted into the cells *a, b, c*, which, from the exquisite form and workmanship of cylinder and piston, are *perfectly steam tight*, and is forcing it in the direction of the dotted piston, B; meanwhile the exhaustion is going on in the cells *d, e, f*; and this double action is continued uniformly during the whole revolution of the crank, and each cell continues, also, in every position of the piston, to be *steam tight*! Practical workmen will appreciate this great excellence, and even the ingenious inventor may congratulate himself that the present development of mechanical skill has enabled him to perfect an invention which had it been discovered thirty years ago, would most, likely have failed for want of art sufficient to carry it out.



GALLOWAY'S ROTARY STEAM-ENGINE.—(FIG. 1.)